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REPORT

ON THE

Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1922-23

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PATNA:
PRINTED AT THE BIHAR AND ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS
1923.

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REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN

BIHAR AND ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR 1922-23.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE report deals with the same area as that for last year and the census figures given last year are still the latest available. The General Tables required in provincial reports were thoroughly revised during the year by the Government of India and the new tables will be found at the end of this volume. I also attach two appendices, one giving details as to the number of Sanskrit *tols* and *pathshalas* and of *maktabs* and the other regarding the percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district.

2. The subject of education continued to excite interest in the Legislative Council. A bill directly connected with education was the Patna University (Amendment) Act, a measure designed to remedy two omissions in the original Act and involving no new questions of principle. The Municipal Act and the Local Self-Government Act passed during the year, though not primarily dealing with education, will also be of substantial importance to this department.

3. Two resolutions directly concerning education were carried. The first was that out of the increased revenue from

court-fees and registration-fees at least 25 per cent. should be spent, in addition to the existing expenditure, on the improvement of primary education and certain other objects. Government were not prepared to accept this principle but stated that the allotment of funds to different departments would be made after consideration of the urgency and importance of the various demands made and the total resources available. The other recommended that early steps should be taken to make the primary education of boys free throughout the province, that the declared policy of Government should be to make primary education compulsory as soon as possible, and that a complete scheme for its introduction within definite periods in municipal and rural areas should be prepared at an early date. In response to this resolution Government have intimated their decision to raise the compulsory minimum of free-studentships in primary schools from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the roll number, over and above all aborigines, who have never paid fees, children of the depressed classes, children whose parents are registered under the criminal tribes act and children whose parents are not assessed to the *chaukidari* tax or its equivalent. Experiments with compulsion with a view to ascertaining both its practicability and its cost, are also to be tried in a few urban and rural areas.

4. The Council again passed the education budget, including supplementary grants, without modification. A liberal provision for educational buildings was also passed subject to one small modification which was accepted by Government.

5. The two tables which follow compare the figures for the year with those for the year before :—

I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars.

		Percentage of scholars to total population.			
		Recognised Institutions.		All Institutions.	
Area in square miles ... 82,262		1923	1922	1923	1922
Population—					
Males ... ... 16,77[illegible],866					
Females 17,238,323	Males ...	2·06	1·93	2·17	2·07
	Females ...	·30	·31	·31	·31
Total ... 34,063,189	Total ...	2·36	2·24	2·48	2·38

	Institutions			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of Institution.
	1923	1922	Increase or decrease.	1923	1922	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males.							
Arts Colleges	9	9	...	2,304	2,003	+241	·31
Professional Colleges ...	2	4	−2	330	395	−65	·04
High Schools	122	119	+3	27,560	24,045	+3,015	3·73
Middle Schools	420	410	+1	34,039	30,038	+3,701	4·60
Primary Schools	23,084	22,448	+636	661,840	630,666	+33,174	89·52
Special Schools	416	408	+8	13,040	13,296	−256	1·71
Total ...	24,053	23,407	+646	739,313	700,603	+38,710	100
For Females.							
Arts Colleges	1	1	...	10	12	−2	·02
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	4	4	...	717	647	+70	1·11
Middle Schools	25	25	...	2,947	2,773	+174	4·55
Primary Schools	2,559	2,508	+50	60,190	58,522	+1,671	93·00
Special Schools	22	19	+3	856	720	+136	1·32
Total ...	2,610	2,557	+53	64,723	62,674	+2,049	100
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	1,733	1,978	−245	39,377	46,620	−7,243	98·5
For Females	29	24	+5	623	485	+138	1·5
Total ...	1,762	2,003	−240	40,000	47,105	−7,105	100
Grand Total ...	28,425	27,960	+465	844,036	810,382	+33,654	...

II.—General summary of expenditure on education.

	Total expenditure			Percentage of expenditure.				Cost per scholar.				
	1923.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Inspection	6,76,427	8,68,730	+7,697	19·51	·04	...	·04	...	...	...	...	...
University	2,00,708	2,81,270	—80,562	1·84	...	4·28	1·04	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	17,42,435	21,81,434	—4,38,999	22·68	14·18	3 89	15·99	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,19,570	33,31,434	—5,11,864	43·93	14·22	8·15	17·07	...	...	...	..	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES												
Arts Colleges	7,88,950	7,20,697	+68,253	13·11	...	7·35	1·03	255 2 6	...	74 10 3	12 10 1	342 6 10
Professional Colleges	80,304	1,36,109	—55,805	1·21	...	1·12	...	163 10 8	...	79 10 10	...	243 5 6
High Schools	13,39,744	13,18,202	+11 542	10·39	·002	28·15	11·51	16 14 3	...	23 14 6	7 7 3	48 4 0
Middle Schools	8,35,870	8,29,626	+6,244	5·39	7·17	10·79	9·11	6 15 8	5 2 8	7 4 8	4 11 1	24 2 1
Primary Schools	34,02,304	32,42,515	1,59,849	2·86	67·95	39·71	36·37	0 3 1	2 9 0	1 6 6	0 15 8	5 2 3
Special Schools	11,89,130	13,01,277	—1,12,147	18·59	·34	2·63	16·01	65 14 11	0 10 9	4 14 0	22 9 7	94 1 3
Total ...	76,26,393	75,48,456	+77,936	51·65	75·46	8,975	74·63	3 3 10	2 8 9	2 15 7	1 13 3	10 9 5
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
Arts Colleges	5,441	6,399	—958	·11	...	·01	...	511 11 2	...	32 6 5	...	544 1 7
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	66,127	70,711	—4,584	1·35	...	·25	·24	77 15 7	...	8 2 2	6 1 11	92 3 8
Middle Schools	1,30,243	1,21,051	+18,193	1·27	...	1·12	3·14	19 5 4	...	8 14 5	19 0 3	47 4 0
Primary Schools	3,77,906	3,73,801	4,915	·70	10·32	·71	4·05	0 8 4	4 4 6	0 4 5	1 8 2	6 4 5
Special Schools	68,911	65,405	3,506	1·19	...	·01	·67	62 5 6	...	0 2 7	17 15 11	80 8 0
Total ...	6,57,528	6,36,467	+21,071	4·52	10·32	2·10	8·30	3 2 1	3 15 9	0 12 2	2 4 7	10 2 7
Grand Total ...	1,11,03,490	1,15,16,347	—4,12,857	100	100	100	100	3 2 0	2 10 7	2 10 9	1 13 6	10 4 10

6. It is satisfactory to be able to record the large increase of 33,644 in the number of pupils under instruction. The total of 844,026 is higher than that of the two previous years, but lower than that for 1912-13, 1913-14, 1916-17, 1917-18 or 1919-20, the highest point having been reached in 1913-14 when the total was 860,450. The increase in numbers is particularly gratifying because no very great addition was made during the year to the funds available, the direct expenditure rising by less than Rs. 1,00,000, while the indirect expenditure actually fell by more than Rs. 5,00,000 owing to the completion of the college buildings at Cuttack, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur. With the help of the additional grant of Rs. 5,50,000 voted by the Council this year for primary education, it should be possible next year to show still more satisfactory figures.

7. The large committee appointed on the advice of the Legislative Council to consider the whole subject of primary and secondary education only submitted its report towards the close of the year and it was not possible to pass orders thereon before the end of March. In consequence of this and of the financial position at the time when the budget for 1922-23 was prepared very few changes of policy or large new schemes were introduced during the year. The following events, however, deserve mention :—

(1) The opening of M. A. classes in English and B. Sc. classes in Botany at the Ravenshaw College and Honours classes in History at Muzaffarpur.

(2) The establishment of a Board of Madrasa Examinations.

(3) A revision of the rates of stipends granted to pupils under training in elementary training schools and a consequent reduction in the number of pupils at each such school.

Certain other changes, such as the establishment of a Training College at Cuttack and the reorganization of the first-grade training schools, were sanctioned during the year, but effect had not been given to them when the year closed.

CHAPTER II.

Controlling Agencies.

8. The number of posts in the Indian Educational Service remained 34 for men and 5 for women; one of the former was in

abeyance and one of the latter vacant at the end of the year. Mrs. A. E. Banks, who had held a special post in place of one in the Indian Educational Service, and Rai Bahadur Bhagwati Sahay, I.S.O., retired during the year. On the Rai Bahadur's retirement the temporary post mentioned last year was abolished.

9. The number of posts in the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service rose from 89 for men and 7 for women to 94 for men and and 8 for women. The post of Inspector of Students' Residences at Patna was transferred to the subordinate service, but new professorships of English, Chemistry and Botany were created for the Ravenshaw College, a professorship of History at Muzaffarpur, two posts in connection with the establishment of the Cuttack Training College and one at the Ravenshaw Girls' School. The temporary professorship of mathematics at Patna College was made permanent. The four posts last mentioned and the professorship of Botany at Cuttack were vacant at the end of the year. A special scale of Rs. 350—$\frac{50}{5}$—500 was sanctioned for members of the service with distinguished European qualifications and two appointments were made to it.

10. In the upper division of the Subordinate Educational Service the number of posts rose from 129 to 137, the additions being demonstratorships in Botany and Physics at Cuttack, the posts of the Principals of the Government Sanskrit Colleges and Madrasa, the posts of Lady Superintendent of the Muzaffarpur Training class and Inspector of Students' Residences at Patna, and one post for a Sub-Inspector created in lieu of a post outside the grades. Two of the posts in the engineering branch have been replaced temporarily by posts on Rs. 300—10—400.

11. In the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service the number of posts rose from 480 to 483. Two posts were created in lieu of posts outside the grades, one for the Bengali section of the Ranchi Training School, one for a *pandit* for the Ravenshaw Girls' School, and one for a drawing master in the Gaya Zila School. Two posts at New College were abolished. The pay of this division of the service is under consideration.

12. The number of posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service fell from 379 to 364, ten being abolished when the first grade training schools were reorganized, one at the Ranchi Training School and one at the Gaya Zila School being replaced by posts in the Subordinate Educational Service, one post at New College being abolished and two posts disappearing with the closure of two *guru* training schools. The service was reorganized on a

time scale of Rs. 30—1—50 with two selection grades on Rs. 55 and Rs. 60 respectively, for 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. of the cadre. Trained matriculates, of whom there are now seven in the service, have a special scale of Rs. 35—1—50 with a selection grade on Rs. 54—2—60 for 15 per cent. of the cadre.

13. The number of posts in the ministerial service rose from 171 to 173. The number of the ungraded posts, which are being gradually replaced by posts in the Subordinate Educational Service, fell from 35 to 32.

14. No changes were made during the year in the strength of the directing and inspecting staff. The cost of direction rose from Rs. 1,06,215 to Rs. 1,07,892, and the cost of inspection from Rs. 7,62,515 to Rs. 7,68,535. No permanent appointments are at present made to the subordinate inspecting agency since the whole future of that agency is under consideration. In view of the unsatisfactory work of temporary sub-inspectors orders have been issued that leave vacancies for not more than four months should not be filled up, but the Inspectors report that this arrangement is causing some difficulty.

15. The work of the Inspectors of Students' Residences is mentioned elsewhere, but it may be noted here that the Inspector at Patna has been given charge of the primary schools in three wards of the Patna City Municipality, thus setting free a sub-inspector, whose post has been transferred to Gaya.

16. Instructions were issued during the year that the inspecting *maulavis* should be consulted before stipends are granted to *maktabs* or withdrawn from them. It is reported that this arrangement has made them take a keener interest in their work.

17. The adequacy of the inspecting staff being under separate consideration it does not seem necessary to say much on the subject here, but the following extract from Mr. Blair's report is of interest :—

I was in charge of the division throughout the year and spent 132 days on tour. I paid 27 visits to high schools (though I did not find time to write reports on all of them), 57 visits to middle schools, 14 visits to *guru* training schools and 86 visits to primary schools. It is interesting to compare these figures with the corresponding figures of my predecessor in 1910-11, viz., 289 days on tour, 15 visits to high schools, 30 to middle schools and 127 to primary and indigenous schools. In those halcyon days apparently an inspector of schools discharged the duty for which he had been appointed, while the bulk of his office work was done by his assistant and additional inspector. To-day it is otherwise. Not only the quantity but the quality of an inspector's higher educational work is affected by the mass

of routine work with which he has to deal. Some relief might be afforded by further delegations to headmasters of high schools and district inspectors but the real remedy in my opinion is the restoration of the post of Assistant Inspector of Schools. In the educational control of a division there is ample work for two officers, one to manage the more routine part of the administrative work and the other to deal with the more difficult administrative problems and to visit schools as frequently as possible for demonstration and advisory purposes instead of paying a brief annual visit on which is based a hurried and oft-times perfunctory report.

The Inspectors also press for increased staffs for their own offices and for those of the district inspectors and for the appointment of deputy inspectors for subdivisions. As regards the latter it should be noted that the Saran District Board has objected to the appointment of subdivisional deputy inspectors if the number of sub-inspectors is reduced at the same time.

18. With the passing of the new Municipal Act it seems unlikely that it will be possible in future to have an educational officer on each Municipal Board. I regard this as unfortunate, for some municipalities appear to take very little interest in education. At Cuttack and Khagaul there are even now no educational officers on the Board.

19. There have been no instances of friction between the department and local bodies during the year.

CHAPTER III.—PATNA UNIVERSITY.

20. The following table shows the figures for the candidates from Bihar and Orissa appearing at the examinations of Patna University during the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 :—

Serial No.	Name of Examination.	1921-22.			1922-1923.		
		Number of candidates—		Percentage of candidates successful.	Number of candidates—		Percentage of candidates successful.
		Sent up.	Passed.		Sent up.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	M. A.	28	21	75	39	23	60·53
2	M. Sc.	...	...	...	9	4	44·44
3	B. A. (Honours)	32	25	78·12	62	41	66·13

Serial No.	Name of Examination.	1921-22.			1922-23.		
		Number of candidates—		Percentage of candidates successful.	Number of candidates.		Percentage of candidates successful.
		Sent up.	Passed.		Sent up.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	B. A. (Pass)	332	197	59·34	298	153	52·35
5	B. Sc. (Honours)	12	8	66·66	9	4	44·44
6	B. Sc. (Pass)	48	14	29·17	42	21	50
7	B. L.	108	72	66·66	100	64	64
8	B. Ed.	18	16	88·88	22	19	86 36
9	L. T.	21	20	95·24	19	15	78·95
10	I. A.	724	326	45 03	654	240	38·07
11	I. Sc.	174	91	52·29	213	103	48·36
12	Matriculation	3,528	1,669	47·31	2,566	1,278	49·81

The figures continued to be much affected by the fall in the roll number of the schools due to the non-co-operation movement. A special grant of Rs. 22,000 was received from Government and with the help of this and of various economies and increases of fees a deficit of Rs. 17,555 at the beginning of the year 1922 was converted into a balance of about Rs. 4,000 at the end of the year.

21. Four readers were appointed by the University for the year 1922-23 but none of them actually delivered their lectures within that period. Mr. C. J. Hamilton delivered during the year the course on 'Poverty in India' for which he had been chosen during 1921-22.

22. Among items discussed in the Senate during the year was a draft of regulations designed to give effect to a previous decision that while the length of the pass course for the degr e should remain two years the length of the honours course should be extended to three years. It was decided that action in the matter should be deferred. Another resolution of great importance, which was carried, was one designed to admit graduates of three years' standing without restriction to the examination

for the master's degree. This was carried in the Senate, but Government have asked that the matter shall be further considered.

23. A scheme for developing the teaching of Arts and Science in the vicinity of Patna College, prepared as an alternative to the scheme for establishing a central university at Phulwari, was completed by the Vice-Chancellor during the year and a committee was appointed to advise Government on the subject.

CHAPTER IV.

Arts Colleges.

24. There was a substantial increase in the number of pupils in Arts colleges. The number in the first-grade colleges rose from 1,817 to 2,027 and in the second grade colleges for males from 246 to 257, but the number of college students in the Ravenshaw Girls' School dropped from 12 to 10. The net increase is therefore 219. The increase is shared by all the nine institutions for males. Each institution also, except the T. N. J. College and the Ravenshaw Girls' School, reports an increase in cost, the total rising from Rs. 7,27,096 to Rs. 7,86,366.

25. At Patna College the year was uneventful. The roll number rose from 355 with 86 students in the higher degree classes to 412 with 97 and the college was admitted to the Honours standard in philosophy. An additional professor was appointed for this work and one student joined the new class. The annual allotments for the laboratories, library and purchase of periodicals were all carefully reviewed and Government passed orders fixing them at Rs. 6,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively. The direct cost of the college rose from Rs. 2,42,000 to Rs. 2,63,036. The various college societies continue to do useful work.

26. The college is still greatly hampered by want of accommodation, especially for the staff, the boarders, the laboratories and the library, and the electric plant is getting so near the end of its life that arrangements have had to be made for a reserve supply from the Medical School in the event of a breakdown.

27. The new buildings of the Ravenshaw College were opened by His Excellency the Acting Governor on the 5th of April, 1922, and are now complete except as regards the wate-rsupply, the gymnasium and a few other details. A munificent donation

of Rs. one lakh from the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj will enable the college to be fitted with electricity and to be equipped for Honours work in science. The library was completely furnished during the year and with the help of the first instalment of the grant of Rs. 25,000, given by Government in recognition of the donation of Rs. 50,000 for the library building by the Raja of Kanika, the stock of books was greatly improved. An additional teacher was appointed for English, in which subject M. A. classes were opened with the help of the Maharani Sahiba Lady Parbati Devi Sonpur State Trust Fund in Botany, in which science B. Sc. classes were opened, and in each of the subjects physics and chemistry owing to the greater size of the new laboratories. A second teacher in law will be appointed shortly as the roll of the B. L. classes has risen from 8 to 26. The opening of the new buildings has necessitated the appointment of eleven additional menials.

28. The roll number of the college, including the B. L classes, has risen from 382 to 392 and the direct cost from Rs. 1,64,901 to Rs. 1,91,692. The number of boarders in the hostels is 243. The following extract from the report is of interest :—

> In the hope of popularising the idea of adult education and with a view to leading on to more serious work next session a series of lectures on scientific subjects illustrated by lantern slides and experiments was arranged, one being given every week, usually on Saturday evening, from January 14th to the end of the session. Some of these were given at the college, others at the town hall, but the response from the outside public in either case was disappointing, the audience in the former case consisting mainly of college students and members of the staff and in the latter of school boys.

29. The Greer Bhumihar Brahman College was admitted during the year in History Honours and the strength of the instructional staff was in consequence raised from 21 to 22. Proposals were also put forward for admission in Sanskrit Honours and in the B. Sc. pass course. The number of students rose during the year from 242 to 298. The Principal notes that the fee income was Rs. 23,277 while the value of the scholarships, free studentships, etc., given to poor students was Rs. 4,601.

The following extract from the Principal's report is of interest :—

> In the first term of the session, an arrangement was made with the staff whereby each member of the staff appointed certain periods, in which he had leisure from teaching, for the assistance of such students as required help and advice in their studies. A list, showing the names of the professors, the period in which they were willing to see students, and the rooms in which they could be consulted, was posted on the notice board. Very few students however, took advantage of the offer; and after the first term it was

discontinued. I understand that complaints have been made on behalf of students that members of the staffs of colleges are not easily approachable, when their advice and help is desired. After this experience, however, it is, clear that students themselves, with very few exceptions, do not desire, or at any rate will not take the trouble, to ask for assistance from their professors.

30 The staff of the college arranged during the year for seven 'popular' lectures, five of which were illustrated by lantern slides. The attendance of the public at these lectures was fair, but a further proposal to organize study classes in connection with them had to be dropped for want of support.

31. At St. Columba's College the roll rose during the year from 116 to 130. The third and fourth years continue small but the results at the degree stage have been particularly good. Of six candidates for honours five were successful, while of the nine pass candidates all were successful and two obtained distinction.

32. At the Bihar National College the roll rose from 390 to 402. The monthly grant was raised from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 2,950 and a special grant of Rs. 7,650 was given in addition; none the less the college ended the year with a deficit of Rs. 2,158. The Principal writes:—

Like Government Colleges, the public support is represented wholly and solely by the fees paid by students with the exception of a very small subscription of Rs. 300 a year from the Dumraon Raj. A college which is providing facilities for University education for more than 400 young men certainly deserves better treatment at the hands of our landed magnates and men of wealth. This province is proud to count among its landlords families whose incomes are the largest in India and among professional men and princes of commerce, people who, if they liked, could make Bihar and Orissa one of the most educationally advanced provinces of India. Unfortunately the race sentiment among us is much weaker than family or individual interest and matters of national importance are allowed to suffer in a way unknown elsewhere.

33. The standard of work in the college, and the roll number in the third and fourth years, no doubt still suffer from the fact that the college is not admitted in Honours in any subject. The distance from Patna College renders inter-collegiate work difficult, if not impossible, at present. I have thought of the possibility of transferring the degree classes of the Bihar National College to a site nearer Patna College, but this proposal is bound up with the whole question of the future of higher teaching in Patna which is still under consideration.

34. The number of students in the Tej Narayan Jubilee College rose from 346 to 413. The new buildings were occupied in July and the number of boarders rose to 178. Various petty

alterations have been found necessary in the buildings and water-supply and the Banaili Raj with its customary generosity has given the college a further sum of Rs. 25,000 for an electric plant. After the completion of these items the college will be very well housed indeed.

35. The monthly grant to the college remained at Rs. 2,250 during the year and a special non-recurring grant of Rs. 12,269 was given. With the help of the grant given during the previous year the new buildings have been well furnished.

36. The embezzlement in the college accounts, mentioned last year, led to the conviction of the clerk under sections 408 and 477A of the Indian Penal Code. Of the sum embezzled Rs. 7,001 has been recovered. There remains a balance of Rs. 4,305 which will have to be adjusted, perhaps by paying a low rate of interest on the provident fund for some years. I trust that now the accounts will be more adequately supervised.

37. It is hoped to start B.Sc. classes this year. The provision of the electric plant is the first step and Kumar Ramananda Sinha of Banaili has generously given half of the sum of Rs. 14,000 required for other capital expenditure. Another welcome donation has been one of Rs. 1,000 from Babu Naresh Mohan Thakur for an additional well in the compound.

38. At New College the roll of the college classes rose from 178 to 183 but that of the school classes declined from 146 to 143. The staff was reorganized on the basis that every teacher should be qualified to teach in school and college classes alike and that the Principal should be free to distribute the work of each teacher over the school and college sections, as he thinks best. This has enabled a reduction of three posts to be made. The question of the pay to be given to teachers in Intermediate colleges is under discussion : the matter will be of great importance should the number of such colleges increase. The whole of the institution is now taught by school methods, the average strength of a section being 28·6 in the school and 33·7 in the college classes.

39. The roll of the Diamond Jubilee College rose from 37 to 40. The erection of new buildings nearer the town has been begun and the question of amalgamating the college with the four highest classes of the Zila School is under consideration. Local opinion favours the amalgamation.

40. The Ravenshaw Girls' School sustained a great loss by the retirement of Mrs. Banks on the 2nd of January, 1923; her untiring energy during the past ten years had done much for

its success. Her place has been taken temporarily by one of her old pupils, Miss Nayak, who returned during the year from England after a special course of training. The roll rose during the year from 146 to 169 in the school classes: in the Intermediate classes the number is 10 against 12. These last classes have been placed on a permanent footing and arrangements have been made with the Ravenshaw College for the instruction of the girls in botany, but owing to the small number of students it has not been possible to offer them any choice of subjects. The school hostel is more than full.

CHAPTER V.

Professional Colleges.

41. The number of students in the B. L. classes at the Patna Law College rose during the year from 272 to 355. The buildings in which the college is held were acquired by Government during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,17,960 and the question of improvements to them is now under consideration.

42. During the year sanction was received to a reorganization of the staff of the college with effect from the 1st of July 1923. There will be a whole-time Principal on Rs. 650—25—1,000, a whole-time Vice-Principal on Rs. 500—$\frac{25}{2}$—600 and five lecturers on Rs. 250 each instead of a whole-time Principal on Rs. 500 and six part-time lecturers, four on Rs. 200 and two on Rs. 150.

43. Several instances were detected during the year of students getting their attendance recorded by proxy. I trust that the Principal and staff will not allow such a state of affairs to recur.

44. The number of students in the B. L. classes attached to the Ravenshaw College rose from 8 to 25. There were at one time as many as 26 students in the 1st year class and the classes have thus at last proved successful. A second teacher is to be added to the staff this year. Since these classes are in fact part of the Ravenshaw College I have ceased to show them in the returns as a separate law college, as has been the practice in the past.

45. The number of students in the pleadership classes at Patna rose from 18 to 62 and at Cuttack from 6 to 13. The classes at Cuttack were transferred from the college building

to that of the collegiate school, a separate lecturer being appointed for them. As these classes are not affiliated to the University, I have shown them in the returns this year as law schools.

46. The staff of the Patna Training College was strengthened during the year by the appointment of Mr. B. N. Mukharji, who has had a special training at Leeds. With the opening of the new college at Cuttack in July, 1923, we shall be able to train 56 teachers of English annually for work in secondary schools; of these, it is at present proposed to recruit 15 from persons in Government service and 10 from the staff of aided schools, the remaining places being reserved for private candidates. The college at Cuttack with its 16 students will work up to the L. T. standard only, while at Patna, where there are 40 students, the Principal has been authorised to admit as many as 30 to the B. Ed. class if he considers this advisable, the number in the L. T. class being reduced accordingly. Both graduates and holders of the Intermediate certificate from Orissa will be allowed to enter the L. T. class at Cuttack, but one place at Patna will be reserved every year for a graduate from Government service or an aided school in Orissa, should one wish to join the Patna Training College for the B. Ed. course, and in that case the number of private candidates at that college will be reduced by one. Private candidates will be free to apply to either college as they prefer, but in future they will have to apply personally either to the Principal of the Training college to which they seek admission or to the Inspector of schools of the division in which they reside.

47. The difficulty of obtaining good schools for the practical work of the Patna Training College continues. Some interesting work on the Binet-Simon intelligence tests was done at the college during the year.

48. The Agricultural College at Sabour is another institution not affiliated to the University, and I have therefore shown it in the returns as an agricultural school. The number of students under instruction fell during the year from 53 to 29, for no fresh admissions were made during the year as the college is about to be closed.

CHAPTER VI.

Secondary Education.

49. Including middle vernacular schools the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian

and European, rose during the year from 567 with 59,003 pupils to 571 with 65,863 pupils, and the direct expenditure on them from Rs. 23,39,590 to Rs. 23,70,981. As regards secondary schools for Indian boys, the figures are as follows :—

	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle vernacular schools.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	119	122	257	268	159	161
Number of pupils	21,645	27,660	19,207	21,049	11,523	13,363
Direct expenditure.	Rs. 13,18,202	Rs. 13,29,744	Rs. 5,53,275	Rs. 5,65,452	Rs. 2,25,897	Rs. 2,27,554

These figures must be regarded as satisfactory. It will be seen that the total number of pupils has risen by nearly 7,000, while the increase in cost is in each case small. The inference is that the effect of non-co-operation on secondary schools is rapidly passing away and that, as numbers rise, the cost per pupil will fall substantially. This year, for instance, the fall is more than Rs. 7 (from Rs. 55-5-5 to Rs. 48-3-11) at a high school.

50. The increase of three in the number of high schools is due to the fact that the Bhumihar Brahman Collegiate School at Muzaffarpur and the Marwari High School at Darbhanga, which were converted into national schools, have again been recognized by the department and that the school at Sursand, which was crippled by the non-co-operation movement, has been able to find its feet again.

51. The new Board of Secondary Education came into existence during the year. There are 22 members, namely the Director, three representatives of the Senate and three of the Legislative Council, the Principals of three Intermediate Colleges, one representative each of the education of women, commerce and industry, agriculture, medicine and public health, the domiciled Bengali Community, the Muhammadan Community, the Orissa Division and the Anglo-Indian Community, an Inspector of schools, a member of the managing committee of a privately managed high school, and two headmasters, one from a Government and one from a privately managed school. The Registrar

of Examinations was at first appointed to be Secretary but the Assistant Director has since been appointed in his place.

52. The Board has taken over the Director's powers in the matter of recognizing, subject to the concurrence of the Syndicate, the fitness of schools to present candidates at the Matriculation examination and it submits to Government a budget of the sum required for grants to the institutions under its control and distributes in due course the sum received. It has the right to initiate and be consulted upon general questions of policy connected with the institutions under its control and to inspect those institutions either by small boards appointed by itself or through the agency of the Government staff. Four meetings were held during the year and in addition a considerable amount of work was done by two sub-committees, one of which examined all the inspection reports received from Inspectors and the other of which worked out the sum required for grants. The cost of the Board during the year was Rs. 652.

53. The School Leaving Certificate Administrative Board met three times during the year and the Board of Studies twice. It was decided that there should be a practical examination in elementary physics and chemistry and that henceforth history and geography should be treated as one subject. Of 297 candidates examined 183 passed. The number of candidates offering any but literary subjects is still very small (drawing 27, manual training 12, elementary physics and chemistry 8, domestic science 3, needle work 3 and office work 2). The cost of the Board was Rs. 10,556, of which Rs. 6,699 represents the cost of the examination itself, Rs. 3,287 is part of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations and the balance is for incidental charges.

54. It is satisfactory to note that it has at last been possible to make provision in the budget for increasing the number of classes in non-literary subjects at the Government high schools and that therefore additional classes of this kind will be opened in January next. Further action in this direction will perhaps be taken after the Vocational Education Committee has submitted its report.

55. A number of important questions relating to secondary education are awaiting orders on the report of the Education Committee which was appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Legislative Council. The chief of these are the question of the medium of instruction in high schools and the problems whether middle vernacular schools should continue

to exist as such and whether middle schools should be directly financed by local bodies or by Government. It will be noticed that the number of pupils in middle vernacular schools last year rose by more than 2,000. The Inspector of the Patna Division also mentions that the special class at the Arrah Zila School for ex-students of middle vernacular schools has become much more popular, the number of pupils this year having risen from 8 to 24.

56. It was only possible to bring 3 more middle English schools on to the aided list last year, the number of aided schools thus rising from 197 to 200. This year, however, a substantial sum has been provided for new grants to middle English schools. The question of holding a public examination at the end of the middle English course depends on the decision reached as to whether both middle English and middle vernacular schools are still required.

57. The School Examination Board met three times during the year and conducted its examinations at a cost of Rs. 11,679 of which Rs. 3,287 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations and Rs. 1,229 was recovered in fees. In the interest of economy, and to simplify the working of the examinations, the system of marking the papers for the vernacular school-leaving certificate examination, the examinations of training schools for *gurus* and Muhammadan teachers, and the scholarship examinations has been made uniform, while in future all papers, except those on the vernaculars and classics, will first be set in English and then translated into the different vernaculars.

CHAPTER VII.

Primary Education.

58. The number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose during the year from 24,956 to 25,642 and the number of their pupils from 688,188 to 722,033, the direct expenditure at the same time rising from Rs. 36,15,136 to Rs. 37,80,200. The figure for the number of pupils is the highest ever recorded in the Province; the previous maximum was 718,446 which was the figure reached on March 31st, 1920. The number of primary schools for Indian boys, with which this chapter is primarily concerned, rose from 22,443 to 23,078 and the number of their pupils from 629,590 to 651,548,

the expenditure rising from Rs. 32,35,306 to Rs. 33,69,018. The figures for the different districts are shown in the following table:—

Name of district.	Area.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys.		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys.		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys.		Remarks.
		1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	2,114	1,184	1,071	235	208	41,530	35,740	
Gaya	4,714	1,477	1,422	108	213	49,047	47,780	
Shahabad	4,353	838	979	67	23	27,814	30,409	
Saran	2,083	763	738	70	45	25,814	22,160	
Champaran	3,531	623	561	75	58	19,591	16,180	
Muzaffarpur	3,036	1,159	1,138	137	93	38,579	35,845	
Darbhanga	3,343	1,345	1,372	273	124	48,538	40,339	
Monghyr	3,038	1,125	1,090	271	249	41,760	38,300	
Bhagalpur	4,220	653	875	239	194	33,471	32,561	
Purnea	4,998	918	913	259	250	31,203	31,606	
Santal Parganas	5,479	678	996	110	102	35,078	35,047	
Cuttack	3,654	1,429	1,511	1,631	1,560	80,470	80,446	
Balasore	2,085	792	709	616	635	38,331	38,053	
Puri	2,499	725	720	622	591	29,405	28,248	
Sambalpur	3,824	256	235	35	35	13,936	14,005	
Angul	1,461	203	231	5	1	6,749	8,024	
Hazaribagh	6,988	528	495	160	110	17,534	16,602	
Ranchi	7,102	1,083	1,070	103	99	30,301	29,158	
Palamau	4,016	249	253	50	30	7,151	6,018	
Manbhum	4,147	903	930	92	103	32,507	31,175	
Singhbhum	3,936	845	337	22	10	11,931	11,004	
Total	83,282	17,812	17,663	5,226	4,780	661,548	639,690	

The figures throughout include *maktabs* and recognized Sanskrit *pathshalas*. The increase in the number of pupils is very gratifying indeed. Now that the non-co-operation movement is losing its effect on schools I had anticipated that the number of pupils would rise, but I had not thought that the increase

would be so large until something could be done to raise the teachers' pay. The figures quoted will show that last year but little was done in this direction and I hope that with the substantial grants that are being made available this year, a further increase in the number of pupils will be recorded next March.

59. The figures for some districts require comment. The decline in Shahabad is due to a curtailment of the district board grant for education, necessitated by the fact that the board was misled as to its probable cess income and therefore raised its allotment to a figure which it could not afford to maintain. The decline in the number of managed, aided and stipendiary schools in Bhagalpur, Purnea, the Santal Parganas, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Angul and Palamau appears to be the result of concentrating the funds available on a smaller number of schools; that this policy has been wisely pursued appears to be indicated by the fact that in six of these eight districts the number of pupils has risen, while in Purnea the fall is only small and in Angul it is attributed to the closure of schools at which attendance was bad and to the removal of the names of habitual absentees.

60. I have already mentioned that additional funds have been made available since the close of the year for primary education. The total sum is Rs. 5,50,000 with which it is proposed to standardize the grants to district boards on a system which will take account of the population of each district and the wealth of the board, while in the case of municipalities it is proposed to offer half of the cost of educating 80 per cent. of the boys of school-going age. With the help of the additional sums now to be given the boards should be able to press on with the programmes which were prepared three years ago but have hitherto been regarded more or less as paper schemes.

61. The number of schools managed by local bodies rose during the year from 744 to 774. It has hitherto been assumed that a school managed by a local body must be conducted on more expensive lines than other schools, but there appears to be little ground for this assumption and the stipendiary system has proved so unsatisfactory that orders have been issued this year encouraging boards to take under their own management all those schools which have reasonably permanent buildings but without necessarily raising the pay of the teachers. As regards aided schools it is reported from the Patna Division that the number of managing committees is now 472 and that they are working well in Shahabad, but that in Patna and Gaya the committees take little or no interest in their schools. In this

division block grants are given in all the districts to co-operative societies. In Tirhut the number of aided schools is now 413. It is reported that there are considerable difficulties in the way of finding suitable committees. From Bhagalpur it is reported that the grant-in-aid system has been largely introduced, but that "many unexpected and undesirable symptoms have developed to show how the managing committees refuse to take up responsibility and the *gurus* are unwilling to act under them for fear of abuse of power". From Orissa it is reported that most of the committees do not perform their functions properly and leave the schools to the teachers themselves and also that the block grant system does not work satisfactorily owing to the lack of interest shown by presidents of unions and members of *panchayats*.

62. Hitherto no municipality other than Ranchi has taken any steps to introduce compulsory education. At Ranchi the number of boys at school has undoubtedly increased and the present schools are reported to be full, but the Inspector states that there appear to be numerous loopholes through which boys can escape attendance and that the success of the scheme cannot yet be judged. A grant was given during the year to the Puri Municipality to enable it to improve its school buildings, but little progress has been made by some of the municipalities to which grants were given in previous years. One of the most unsatisfactory cases is that of Bhagalpur, in which I have been compelled to recommend that the grant should be resumed.

63. The number of *maktabs* included in the figures for boys' primary schools is 1,812 against 1,683 last year, while for Sanskrit *pathshalas* the figures are 347 and 319. The number of school post offices has declined from 188 to 164 and the number of night schools has risen from 662 to 688.

64. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose during the year from 9,713 to 10,887. The question of shortening and simplifying the course for primary schools still awaits the orders to be passed on the recommendations of the Education Committee.

CHAPTER VIII.

Oriental Studies.

65. The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols* shown in the returns rose during the year from 233 to 234, but that of their pupils

fell from 6,927 to 6,645; under the heading Sanskrit *pathshalas* on the other hand there is an increase from 320 schools with 7,282 pupils to 347 schools with 8,144 pupils, so that the process of converting *tols* into *pathshalas*, which I noticed last year, is continuing; apparently schools often commence work as *tols* but develop into *pathshalas* as they grow in strength. During the year revised courses of study were sanctioned for the different Sanskrit Examinations.

66. Apart from grants-in-aid, stipends and the cost of the Sanskrit colleges, the expenditure of the Sanskrit Association during the year was Rs. 37,068, of which Rs. 21,140 comes under the head inspection and Rs. 7,925 under the head examination charges, while the travelling of members of the Association cost Rs. 7,503 and *shastra vichara* Rs. 500. Under the head inspection is shown the whole cost of the Superintendent's office, part of which should strictly be shown as an examination charge. The income from fees rose from Rs. 3,910 to Rs. 4,959 owing to a substantial increase in the number of candidates. At the First Examination there were 2,402 candidates and 1,118 passes, at the second 751 and 365 passes and at the Title Examination 210 and 50 passes. The figures for last year were 1,702 candidates and 809 passes for the First Examination, 660 and 209 for the second and 213 and 59 for the Title. The Superintendent complains that the office work of the Association is becoming so heavy that he and his assistants can spend little time on tour; indeed last year he only visited 24 schools and his assistants 29 and 58, respectively. I trust that this year a much larger number of visits will be paid.

67. The number of pupils in the Sanskrit College at Puri rose from 116 to 135 and that in the Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur from 150 to 156. The pay of the teachers in these colleges was revised during the year.

68. A Board was constituted in August 1922, to conduct the examinations of the Madrasas in the Province, just as the Sanskrit examinations are conducted by the Sanskrit Council. It will consist of 15 members, *viz.*, a President appointed by Government, the Superintendent of Islamic Studies and the Principal of the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda, *ex-officio*, six *maulavis*, five of them being Sunnis and one a Shia, who are residents of the Province, three heads of recognized *madrasas* under private management in the Province and three professors of Arabic or Persian from the first grade colleges in the Province. The Board, in addition to conducting the examinations, will have power to grant recognition to such *madrasas* as conform to its syllabus and otherwise appear to it suitable for recognition, will

distribute the budget allotment for grants-in-aid to *madrasa*, and will advise Government as to the *madrasa* syllabus, the stages at which examinations should be held, the fees to be charged from candidates and the remuneration to be paid to examiners. The first President of the Board is Mr. Saiyid Nurul Huda, C. I. E., to whose liberality is due the founding of the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda. It has been decided that the Board shall hold three public examinations, *viz.*, the *maulavi* examination at the end of the eleventh year of the course, the *alim* examination at the end of the thirteenth year and the *fazil* examination at the end of the fifteenth year. The first *maulavi* examination was held on the 31st of March, 1923 and the following days; the first *alim* examination will be held next year. Eight candidates appeared at this year's *maulavi* examination and six passed.

69. The number of recognized *madrasas* rose during the year from 10 to 11 and that of their pupils from 677 to 832. The number of pupils in the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda rose from 141 to 197: a new building for this *madrasa* is about to be constructed. A new syllabus for *madrasas* was sanctioned during the year and is reported to be generally acceptable.

CHAPTER IX.

Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools.

70. As already explained, I have this year included under this head the figures for the Agricultural College at Sabour as it is not connected with any University. If this had been included in last year's figures there would have been 45 schools with 2,398 pupils and a direct expenditure of Rs. 6,87,876. This year the corresponding figures are 52 schools, 2,828 pupils and Rs. 5,40,625.

Medical Schools.

(Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.)

71. The total number of students admitted during the year including readmissions was 68 at the Temple Medical School and 59 (including one female student) at the Orissa Medical School against 84 and 50 (including one female student), respectively, in the previous year. Out of the 126 male students admitted during the year, 119 had passed the Matriculation or I. A. or I. Sc. examination of a University. The remaining seven candidates were admitted into the Orissa Medical School on passing the school entrance examination.

72. The total number of students trained was 272 at the Temple Medical School and 149 (including 2 female students) at the Orissa Medical School.

73. The Medical Examination Board as usual held its Primary and Final Examinations twice during the year. Fifty-eight students passed the Primary Examination from the Temple Medical School and 33 from the Orissa Medical School. At the Final Examination 13 students passed out of the Temple Medical School, 15 from the Orissa Medical School and one private candidate.

74. The percentage of pass marks for the examinations was reduced from 50 to 40 so as to bring it on the same level as in the State Medical Faculty, Bengal.

75. Thirty-four candidates passed the compoundership examination held at Patna and 15 at Cuttack. Two female candidates also appeared at the compoundership examination at Cuttack and passed.

76. The total expenditure at Patna was Rs. 1,00,518 against Rs. 2,23,347 in the previous year. The decrease was due chiefly to the fact that no new building was constructed during the year.

77. At Cuttack the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 87,563 against Rs. 78,224 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to additional improvements made to the hostel for male students and to the provision of articles of furniture for it.

Engineering, Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys.

(*Contributed by the Director of Industries.*)

78. Important events took place in engineering education during the year. Government decided to raise the status of the Bihar School of Engineering to that of a college with effect from July 1st, 1924, while the overseer and sub-overseer classes are to be recombined with effect from the session 1923-24 and the course of instruction rearranged so as to admit of the sub-overseer certificate being given after two years. The Governing Body has also approved a scheme for the training of mechanical apprentices in the new Engineering College. For the first time this year the school has ceased to be examined by the Joint Technical Examination Board, and the examinations were conducted by the Board of Governors. The standard maintained is on the whole satisfactory, though the results of the examinations are not so good as in past years. At the competitive examination held by

the Public Works Department at Purulia one of the two candidates from the school gained first place on the subordinate pass list and second on the combined pass list of subordinates and engineers.

79. The other Government technical institutions made satisfactory progress. The Orissa School of Engineering will be opened on July 1st, 1923. The numbers in the Ranchi Industrial School continued to expand and the passed students all obtained employment. The Evening Mining classes were reorganized, a whole-time lecturer and an assistant lecturer being appointed. The compositors' classes at the Gulzarbagh Press continued to do good work. The Phulbani Industrial School seems to meet a real local want and satisfactory reports are received on it from the local officers.

80. Of aided institutions the most important is the Jamshedpur Metallurgical school. The first year's session came to a close in October. The selection board had admitted 24 students, 8 of whom came from Bihar and Orissa. A few of these were discharged or resigned during the year. The first year's reports on the students are on the whole satisfactory, while those from Bihar and Orissa have done quite well. An agreement between Government and the East Indian Railway regarding the Jamalpur Technical Institute has been finally reached and the necessary documents were signed and a part of the promised grant paid over before the close of the year. The other aided schools, of which the most important are those at Balasore and Beniadih, continued to make good progress. The Messrs. Perin Memorial Technical School at Jamshedpur, which was originally designed to be a mechanics' class, has gradually developed into an institution for educated youths and is not in an altogether satisfactory condition, but it continues to attract a large number of students.

Survey Schools.

81. The only school under this head is that at Angul which had 30 pupils on its roll against 27 in the previous year.

Commercial Schools.

82. The number of these schools remained eight and number of their pupils rose from 263 to 292. The expenditure rose from Rs. 14,103 to Rs. 14,770.

Agricultural Schools.

83. There are still two schools under this head, namely the Agricultural College at Sabour and the girls' class at Pathra in

the Santal Parganas which had 75 pupils on its roll against 79 in the previous year.

Lace Schools.

84. These are dealt with in the Chapter on the education of women.

CHAPTER X.

The Training of Teachers.

85. The number of first grade training schools, or schools in which vernacular teachers are trained for work in secondary schools, remains five. The scheme for the reorganization of these schools, which had been tried experimentally for the past two years at the Patna Training School, has been made permanent and extended to the other schools. All the schools will henceforth give a two years' course to matriculates instead of a three years' course to students with middle qualifications. It is hoped in this way to produce a better class of teacher and at the same time to enable the schools to concentrate on technical work, instead of devoting a large part of their time, as at present, to the general education of their pupils. The date of the commencement of the session has been altered from January to July with a view to the convenience of matriculates: this accounts for a fall in the roll number on March 31st from 392 to 258.

86. The number of Government training schools for *gurus* and Muhammadan teachers of primary schools fell from 119 to 116. One school in Saran district was temporarily closed owing to the absence of sufficient local demand for trained teachers: one in the Santal Parganas was closed as there appeared to be too many schools there and one in Bhagalpur was washed away by floods and its pupils were distributed over the other schools in the district. An Urdu section was opened at the school at Chitarpur in Hazaribagh. The number of students under training fell from 2,243 to 1,944 because, in order to enable the rates of stipend to be raised, it was found necessary to limit the number of admissions to each school to 17 instead of 20. This reduction will not be a drawback if the effect of raising the stipends is to attract more candidates with middle qualifications, for such persons can be trained in one year instead of two. It is in contemplation to appoint a committee to consider the whole systm of training teachers for elementary schools.

87. There are still two aided schools in Ranchi district and one unaided school in the Santal Parganas. These had 39 and 3 pupils, respectively, against 54 and 14 in the previous year.

88. The number of students who passed the examinations of the elementary training schools during the year was 1,447 and the number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 9,713 to 10,887.

CHAPTER XI.

The Education of Indian Girls and Women.

89. It is unfortunate to have to record a further fall in the number of girls under instruction at a time when the number of boys under instruction has risen considerably. At the end of 1921-22 there were 61,169 girls in girls' colleges and schools and 45,560 in boys' schools, or a total of 106,729, while last year the figures were 62,846 and 41,646, a total of 104,492. The fact that the fall is confined to girls reading in boys' schools does not suggest that local bodies are neglecting this branch of education, but I observe that the expenditure on girls' primary schools from district funds fell last year from Rs. 2,36,197 to Rs. 2,17,883 and the question of requiring district boards to spend on this head a fixed proportion of their educational funds is under consideration.

90. There was no change in the inspecting staff during the year except that a lady superintendent was appointed to look after the work of the Hindu *atus* in Patna City. Since the close of the year, one of the posts of Inspectress has been kept in abeyance.

91. The number of students in the I. A. classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' School was 10 at the end of the year against 12 a year before.

92. The number of high schools remains 4 and the number of girls rose from 647 to 707. Of these schools the Ravenshaw Girls' School has been mentioned in paragraph 40. The number of girls in the Bankipore Girls' School rose to 123. The adjoining Choti Nepali Kothi was handed over to the school for use as a hostel and will be occupied as soon as the necessary alterations have been completed; four small rooms also were enlarged so as to be fit for use as class rooms. There are 7 teachers and 17 girls in the hostel. The number of girls in the Giridih Girls' School rose from 30 to 56.

93. The number of middle English schools remained 11 and the number of girls in them rose from 952 to 1,023. The number of middle vernacular schools also remained constant at 11 and the number of girls in them rose from 1,445 to 1,544. New buildings were completed for the C. E. Z. Mission school at Bhagalpur and are under construction for the Government schools at Puri and Bargarh. The number of primary schools rose from 2,591 with 57,027 girls to 2,549 with 58,180 girls.

94. The number of training schools remains 8, but the number of girls has fallen from 143 to 132. The buildings of the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College were greatly improved and extended during the year. A new block of six rooms was added for the four training classes, the lace class and the library, quarters for two non-*pardah* and four *pardah* teachers were erected and the existing quarters were much improved. A large recreation ground was also made available. Twenty-one students were sent up for examination and 16 passed. Of the 21 candidates all the 12 Hindus have obtained posts but of the Muhammadans one has died, 3 have not been allowed by their families to teach, three are still unemployed and only two have secured work. The roll of the practising school has risen from 100 to 140 and it is reported that the levy of a conveyance fee is now in no way resented. There are eight girls in the lace class. Miss Parsons is anxious for a hall large enough to hold 200 people ; perhaps some one interested in the education of women will offer to pay the cost. The Muzaffarpur training class, which had been in difficulties owing to the non-co-operation movement, is reported to be working better again, but it is still difficult to obtain qualified candidates for admission and the question of a preparatory class should therefore be considered. The number of wives and other relatives of village teachers, who are being trained privately for school work, is 6.

95. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools rose from 10 with 331 girls to 13 with 524. Of the new schools, one is attached to the Shelter at Cuttack, an institution designed for the benefit of unprotected minor girls, while the other two are at Murhu and Rengarih in the Ranchi district. The Inspectress also mentions a class at Balasore and another at Gaya, but these appear to be only parts of other schools. The number of girls in the leper asylum school at Purulia fell from 135 to 121.

96. There were 27 *atus*, including two Hindu *atus* recently appointed, against 26 in the previous year, the number of girls

under instruction falling from 471 to 442. The number of peripatetic teachers fell from 27 to 26, but the number of girls taught by them rose from 461 to 464. There were three central gathering classes with 68 girls against 4 such classes with 112 girls in the previous year. The number of private schools rose from 24 with 477 girls to 29 with 605.

97. Girls won 3 middle, 16 upper primary and 204 lower primary scholarships against 5, 16 and 225, respectively, in the previous year. It is reported that in the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur and Gaya sufficient girl candidates were not forthcoming and that some of the scholarships intended for girls had therefore to be awarded to boys.

CHAPTER XII.

The education of Europeans.

98. The number of European schools remained constant at 19. The Apprentices' school at Jamalpur has been transferred to the control of the Director of Industries, while one new school has been opened, viz., the Bishop Westcott School for girls at Namkum near Ranchi. The number of pupils fell from 1,219 to 1,195 as the school at Jamalpur was somewhat larger than the new school at Namkum. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,56,983 to Rs. 2,69,781, but the expenditure from Government funds fell from Rs. 1,18,182 to Rs. 97,439 owing to smaller expenditure on building grants.

99. The opening of the Bishop Westcott school is an event of considerable importance, as it will provide the European population in the coalfields and at such centres at Adra, Chakradharpur and Jamshedpur with a school in a good climate to which parents can send their girls without having to incur expenditure on the warm clothing necessary in hill stations. When the Bishop Westcott school for boys, which is being built close to the girls' school, has been completed, the two schools should become very popular; at present many parents naturally prefer to send their boys and girls to the same centre rather than send the girls to Namkum and the boys elsewhere. The buildings of the girls school were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,89,517, towards which a grant of Rs. 87,500 was paid by Government during the year 1920.

100. The Inspector reports that many of the day schools fo Europeans are finding it difficult to obtain competent teachers on the rates of pay which can at present be offered. The matter is under consideration.

101. The number of candidates appearing at the Senior, Junior and Preliminary Cambridge Local Examinations was four, eleven and twenty-two, of whom one, seven and nine were successful. The Elementary School Certificate Examination, formerly held by the Inspector of European Schools in Bengal, has been discontinued and the question of replacing it is under consideration.

CHAPTER XIII.

The education of Muhammadans.

102. The number of Muhammadan pupils rose from 93,896 to 104,500 or from 12·2 to 12·37 per cent of the total number of pupils; the community provides 10·85 per cent of the total population. There was an increase of 6,653 Muhammadan pupils at public institutions and a fall of 1,049 at private institutions.

103. Of institutions definitely intended for Muhammadans, recognized *madrasas* are dealt with in the chapter on oriental studies; but it will be convenient to mention here also that the figures show 11 schools with 832 pupils against 10 with 677 pupils last year. Similarly, recognized *maktabs* are dealt with under the head of primary education; here the figures rose from 2,251 schools with 54,743 pupils to 2,406 with 59,352. The number of private institutions for Muhammadans rose from 212 with 5,317 pupils to 332 with 7,406.

104. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu fell from 82 to 73: the decline, which is not explained, occurred in all the districts of Patna and Tirhut except in Saran, and also in Purnea, Cuttack, Puri and Palamau. I should be glad to see more of these schools, for they act as feeders to the training schools for Muhammadan teachers, for which it is now very difficult to secure qualified students. An Urdu section was opened during the year in connection with the training school at Chitarpur in Hazaribagh. The number of Upper Primary schools teaching Urdu rose from 78 to 95.

105. The proportion of Muhammadan scholars to the total number of scholars in the different stages of secondary schools was as follows:—

Year	High stage.	Middle stage.
1921-22	12·6	8·1
1922-23	12·4	8·0

106. As in the previous year, Muhammadans won 19 middle and 11 upper primary scholarships but the number of lower primary scholarships won was 92 against 98. There are still 5 Muhammadan District Inspectors : the number of sub-inspectors and assistant sub-inspectors is 40.

CHAPTER XIV.

The education of special classes.

107. The number of Christian aborigines at school rose from 20,892 to 22,070 while that of non-Christian aborigines fell from 37,409 to 36,619, the small drop in the latter case being shared by all the divisions except Chota Nagpur. There are still 36 aborigines in colleges and the number of middle, upper primary and lower primary scholarships won was 6 against 7 in the previous year, 10 against 9 and 56 against 73. There are still 5 special schools in Patna, but 10 new schools for *Tharus* have been opened in Champaran, while in Orissa, excluding Angul, there were 17 special schools against 15 a year before. In large areas of Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Angul the population is almost wholly aboriginal and there is therefore no distinction between special and other schools. The teachers of the special schools in Champaran each get an additional pay of Rs. 2 a month. I have recently seen some of the boarding schools for aborigines in the Santal Parganas and can corroborate the Inspector's remarks that they require more accommodation.

108. There was no change in the special inspecting staff during the year. The *guru* training school for aboriginal students at Gobindpur near Ranchi, formerly maintained by the Lutheran Mission, has been revised and recognized again since the end of the year.

109. Last year I estimated the sum definitely earmarked for the education of aborigines as Rs. 47,044. This year the only change is in the cost of the special schools in Patna, Tirhut and Orissa which is Rs. 2,939 against Rs. 2,815, so the total comes to Rs. 47,168.

110. The number of members of the untouchable castes a school rose from 15,096 to 16,053; no member of these castes is at college. Five lower primary scholarships were won against one upper primary and four lower primary in the previous year. The number of special schools rose from 131 with 3,101 pupils to 1, 9 with 3,204 and the expenditure on them from Rs. 11,885 to

Rs. 12,508 ; the Saran District Board also spent on the capitation allowances to Magahiya *Doms* described last year a sum of Rs. 2,146 against Rs. 848, so that with the item of Rs. 3,000 allowed for capitation grants in Orissa the total sum definitely earmarked for the education of untouchables was Rs. 17,654. Since the end of the year instructions have been issued that boys of these castes, like aborigines and the children of members of the criminal tribes, should be exempted from the payment of fees in primary schools.

111. The number of members of the criminal tribes at school fell from 248 to 223. There is still one special school for these children in Champaran: it had 40 pupils and cost Rs. 252.

112. The number of factory schools reported is 52. Of those enumerated last year four seem to have disappeared, namely 3 out of the 30 schools maintained by the East Indian Railway at Giridih and the colliery school at Bokharo, while a new school was opened in connection with a sugar factory in Darbhanga. It is reported that the factories concerned employ in all 4,099 boys and 532 girls, of whom 2,070 boys and 18 girls are at school while 159 boys and one girl not employed in the factories also attend the schools provided. The expenditure fell from Rs. 25,959 to Rs. 25,650. It is open to question whether more should not be done for the children employed in the Jharia coalfield ; there are still only eight special schools there.

113. The number of Jains under instruction is reported to be 181, one at college, 83 in secondary schools, 39 in primary schools, 9 in special schools and 49 in unrecognized institutions.

CHAPTER XV.

The education of defectives.

114. The number of pupils in the blind school at Ranchi fell from 60 to 58. As I remarked last year, the buildings of this school are very cramped and proposals for extending them have recently been submitted to Government. A school for the blind was opened during the year at Gulzarbagh and had 5 pupils on its roll.

115. In the school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia there were 79 boys and 121 girls against 111 and 135 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

116. The number of boys in the Reformatory school fell during the year from 350 to 339, the number on licence rising from 46 to 48. Of the boys in the school 91 came from Bihar and Orissa, 4 from the Feudatory States, 14 from Assam and 230 from Bengal. The gross expenditure during the year rose from Rs. 1,16,018 to Rs. 1,16,659 but owing to an improvement in the workshop receipts the net cost to Government fell from Rs. 1,11,396 to Rs. 1,09,615. The improvement in the workshop receipts must be due largely to the installation of a 20 horse power oil engine during the previous year.

117. During the year the expensive band class was abolished but with the expansion of the workshop the trades of fitting and turning and motor repairing were introduced.

118. The number of admissions to the hospital was 283 against 332 during the previous year. There were two deaths in the school, one due to an attack of dysentery in the case of a patient who suffered from *Kala-azar* and the other a case of extreme anaemia with an enlarged spleen.

119. Of the 169 boys discharged from the school during the past two years 141 are leading honest lives, 13 have been re-convicted, 2 have been placed under Police surveillance, and 13 are untraced. Of the untraced boys 9 belong to Bengal, two to Assam, one to Madras and one to this province. The system of giving an annual allowance of Rs. 5 to the sub-inspector of schools in charge of each boy provided that his supervision is satisfactory, has proved effective and economical in this province, the cost last year amounting only to Rs. 157. I have suggested separately that the Governments of Bengal and Assam should be asked to take action on similar lines.

CHAPTER XVII.

Unrecognized Institutions.

120. In view of the notorious unreliability of the statistics for private institutions the Government of India have decided that these should in future all be classified under one head, the only distinction made being that between schools for males and schools for females. There has been a fall during the year from 2,002 schools with 47,105 pupils to 1,762 schools with 39,990 pupils.

This is obviously due to a decline in the number and strength of the 'national' schools. Last year I estimated that there were 400 such schools with 17,000 pupils. By the end of December the figure was 323 schools with 12,210 pupils and the present figures are reported to be 246 and 9,455.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Text-Books, Publications and Literary Societies.

121. The Text-Book Committee met three times during the year. The number of new books received was 528 and as 810 remained over from last year the total number for examination was 1,338. Of these 269 were rejected and 425 approved, leaving a residue of 644. Government are considering whether in future the work of the committee should not be confined to text-books, as opposed to prize and library books, and whether some limit should not be fixed to the number of books to be approved for each subject and standard. During the year a system of co-opting members, as reviewers only, was introduced. The cost of the committee was Rs. 6,823, i.e., Rs. 1,000 for remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 2,536 for travelling and Rs. 3,287 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations.

122. No further volumes of the catalogue of the Oriental Public Library were published during the year. A considerable amount of matter was prepared for the press, but delay was caused by enquiries as to whether the printing could not be done more cheaply in India. This is being arranged.

123. The Urdu version of the Junior Teachers' Manual is still in the press. Arrangements have recently been concluded for the publication of the four versions of the Senior Teachers' Manual and these also have been sent to the press.

124. The number of literary societies submitting returns rose during the year from 77 to 88.

CHAPTER XIX.

Miscellaneous.

125. The number of boarders in recognized hostels rose during the year from 15,777 to 16,965. The new tables do not show the number of hostels.

126. The Students' Residence Committee at Patna had 18 hostels under its care against 16 in the previous year. The number of Government hostels fell from 9 to 8 owing to the transfer of one of the hostels to the management of the Y. M. C. A., while the number of aided hostels rose from 7 to 10. The number of boarders rose from 164 to 262.

127. It is satisfactory to be able to record a decrease in the expenditure this year in spite of the large increase in the number of boarders. The expenditure on establishment rose from Rs. 6,812 to Rs. 7,784, because, though the pay of the post of Inspector was reduced, the retiring Inspector drew a leave allowance for six months in addition to the pay of his successor. This year there will be a substantial saving on this account and economy has also been effected by placing under the Inspector the primary schools in three wards of the Patna City municipality and thereby setting free a sub-inspector of schools for other work. But while the expenditure on establishment showed this temporary increase, the expenditure on the hostels themselves fell from Rs. 16,555 to Rs. 15,058 and the income rose from Rs. 5,404 to Rs. 7,393, a satisfactory state of affairs for which every credit must be given to the Inspector. The effect of the saving is to bring down the cost to Government for each boarder from Rs. 77·7 to Rs. 56·3.

128. It is unfortunately too much to hope that it will ever be possible to house the students properly so long as we have to rely on rented buildings; in particular few of the buildings which it has been possible to obtain have sufficient and satisfactory sanitary arrangements. I hope that next year it will be possible to proceed with a scheme for erecting one or two hostels to take the place of the buildings now rented. Meanwhile arrangements have been made that each of the hostels under the Students' Residence Committee shall be visited weekly by an assistant surgeon.

129. A new hostel was completed during the year for the Orissa Medical School and in consequence the Students' Residence Committee at Cuttack records a fall in the number of hostels and messes under its control from 14 with 138 boarders to 10 with 119 boarders. Of last year's messes, 8 with 74 boarders belonged to the medical school; these have now ceased to exist and the boarders are no longer under the committee's charge, so there was a substantial increase in the number of boarders from other schools. The number of boarders in the Government hostel rose from 20 to 31.

130. No further orders were issued during the year on the subject of religious and moral training, but various recommendations on the point are included in the report of the Education Committee which has already been mentioned.

131. The work of the school medical officers continues to be satisfactory and I think produces some results in spite of the apathy of guardians. Mr. Blair writes :—

> The weak point of the scheme is the reluctance of guardians to take any steps, when the school medical officer points out defects, to have their boys medically treated, particularly if the treatment is going to involve them in any considerable expenses. It is extraordinary how callous or indifferent some parents can be. The school medical officer recently gave me an example of this. He warned a boy's parent that the boy had a weak heart and that he should see that the boy indulged in no violent exercise. The father appeared sceptical, and in a few months the boy collapsed and died after running up a hill.

A similar complaint is made from Orissa.

132. The Director of Physical Education, first appointed at the close of the preceding year, held a class for two months at Patna in which 17 drill masters were trained and he also did a great deal to improve the drill and games in the colleges and schools at Bankipore. I am particularly interested in the various games which he is introducing with a view to make the drill period popular among students as well as advantageous to them.

133. All the reports mention a substantial spread of the boy scout movement, though no figures are given. A successful rally was held at Patna during the cold weather.

134. The figures given above in the chapter for unrecognized institutions show that the effect of the non-co-operation movement on schools is growing less and less. One of the schools, which had been to some extent affected by that movement, *viz.*, the Purulia Zila School, is responsible for the only important breach of discipline during the year. In that case a very serious assault was committed on a teacher, as a result of which five boys have been expelled and twenty-one rusticated. The Patna report mentions that the district board and municipality of Gaya supplied *charkas* to a number of schools. I do not think that much use will be made of them.

CHAPTER XX.

Conferences and Committees.

135. The committee appointed by Government on the advice of the Legislative Council to consider the whole question of

primary and secondary education completed its deliberations and submitted its report during the year. The committee on vocational education and that appointed to consider the alternative scheme for the development of the teaching of Arts and Science at Patna did not meet until the year was over.

136. The annual conference of the Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools was held in April and the Inspectors of three divisions held divisional conferences as usual. No such conferences however were held in Patna or Bhagalpur. The omission is regrettable. A conference of the headmasters of first grade training schools was held in January, 1923, to discuss various points that had arisen in connection with the reorganization of those schools.

137. The Advisory Committee for Indian students met twice during the year. Only 26 students applied to the Secretary for information and of these only 4 are known to have proceeded to England. In the previous year the number of students who applied for information was 21. The future of the committee is under consideration in connection with the report of Lord Lytton's Committee.

CHAPTER XXI.

Conclusion.

138. It will be seen from the previous chapters that, though the year was not marked by any outstanding events, there was a substantial increase in the number of pupils at school, owing partly to the collapse of the national school movement and partly no doubt to the two good harvests of 1921 and 1922. There is every reason to hope that further progress will be recorded this year.

G. E. Fawcus,

The 19th July, 1923. *Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa.*

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district in 1922-23.

District.	Number of children of school-going age.			Number of children at school.			Percentage of children at school to children of school-going age.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	121,155	114,988	236,143	51,743	5,024	56,767	42·7	4·3	24·03	21·2
Gaya	161,200	161,739	322,939	50,979	8,977	59,956	31·6	5·6	18·6	18·2
Shahabad	134,342	138,182	272,524	37,370	1,876	39,246	27·7	1·3	14·4	15·4
Total for Patna Division	416,697	414,909	831,606	140,092	15,877	155,969	33·6	3·8	18·8	18·1
Saran	169,853	181,140	350,993	35,188	1,456	36,644	20·7	·8	10·4	9·1
Champaran... ...	145,272	145,854	291,126	26,210	3,307	29,517	18·0	2·2	10·1	8·9
Muzaffarpur ...	198,748	214,493	413,241	43,667	5,470	49,137	21·4	2·5	11·7	10·9
Darbhanga	213,108	223,921	437,029	54,368	6,731	60,999	25·4	3·0	13·9	12·4
Total for Tirhut Division.	726,981	765,408	1,492,389	159,333	16,964	176,297	21·9	2·2	11·8	10·8
Monghyr	150,829	153,667	304,496	47,681	6,941	54,622	31·6	4·5	17·9	16·9
Bhagalpur	152,158	152,908	305,066	39,528	7,012	46,540	25·9	4·5	15·2	15·0
Purnea	156,500	147,191	303,691	34,440	5,243	39,689	22·0	3·56	13·07	13·2
Santal Parganas ...	134,381	135,415	269,796	40,600	5,435	45,035	30·14	4·01	17·02	16·4
Total for Bhagalpur Division.	593,868	589,181	1,183,049	162,155	24,631	186,786	27·3	4·2	15·8	15·3
Cuttack	142,881	166,820	309,701	75,484	15,475	90,959	52·8	9·3	29·4	29·3
Balasore	69,918	77,157	147,075	35,938	8,738	44,676	51·4	11·3	30·3	30·2
Angul	13,304	14,083	27,387	6,364	1,320	7,684	47·8	9·4	28·1	33·2
Puri	68,332	74,416	142,748	30,385	5,631	36,016	44·4	7·5	25·2	24·2
Sambalpur... ...	58,184	60,236	118,420	15,305	2,637	15,942	22·8	4·4	13·5	13·5
Total for Orissa Division.	352,619	392,712	745,331	161,476	33,801	195,277	45·8	8·6	26·2	26·1
Hazaribagh ...	93,603	97,939	191,542	19,556	2,053	21,609	20·89	2·09	11·28	10·6
Ranchi	98,789	101,382	200,171	33,601	6,605	40,206	34·01	6·51	20·08	19·2
Palamau	55,105	54,903	110,008	8,522	1,063	9,585	15·5	1·93	8·7	8·1
Manbhum	119,911	112,406	232,317	36,203	2,049	38,252	30·19	1·82	16·46	16·0
Singhbhum ...	57,006	56,010	113,016	14,663	1,439	16,102	25·7	2·5	14·1	13·2
Total for Chota Nagpur Division.	4,24,414	423,640	847,954	112,545	13,209	125,754	26·5	3·1	14·8	14·1
Grand Total ...	2,514,579	2,585,750	5,100,329	735,601	104,482	840,083	29·3	4·04	16·5	15·7

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing particulars of maktabs, tols and Sanskrit pathshalas in the province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1922-23.

Particulars	Classed in general table I as "primary schools".	Classed in general table I as "other schools".	Classed in general table I as "unrecognized institutions".	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
MAKTABS.				
1. Institutions ... ... for males ...	1,812	...	320	2,132
for females ...	594	...	12	606
2. Pupils ... ... males	43,740	...	7,008	50,748
females... ...	15,606	...	404	16,010
3. Expenditure from Government funds	10,061	...	...	10,061
4. Expenditure from District Board funds	1,37,333	...	...	137,333
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	28,004	...	...	28,004
6. Fees	72,739	...	6,718	79,457
7. Other sources	55,343	...	5 ,097	1,05,340
8. Total expenditure	3,04,040	...	56,815	3,60,855
TOLS				
1. Institutions... ... ... for males ...	...	274	53	287
for females ...	...	...	...	...
Pupils ... ... males	...	6,044	816	7,4 0
females	...	1	...	1
3. Expenditure from Government funds	...	50,800	...	50,800
4. Expenditure from District Board funds	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	1,1·8	...	1,188
6. Fees	...	1,475	48	1,523
7. Other sources	...	1,00,812	4,768	1,11,580
8. Total expenditure	...	1,00,275	4,816	1,65.091
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.				
1. Institutions... ... ... for males ...	347	...	13	360
for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils .. .. males	8,091	...	319	8,410
females	53	...	...	53
3. Expenditure from Government funds	...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District Board funds	20,499	...	...	20,499
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	805	...	...	805
6. Fees	3,593	...	...	3,593
7. Other sources	9,049	...	5,815	15,764
8. Total expenditure	34,905	...	5,815	40,720

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.

Classification of educational institutions in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1922-23.

	For Males.						For Females.						Remarks.
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.													
Universities.													
Colleges.													
Arts and Science	3	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Education	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges.	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	6	...	...	4	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	

High schools	23	...	...	65	34	123	2	...	...	2	...	4		
Middle schools { English ...	8	...	...	201	50	259	1	...	...	13	...	14		
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	2	112	2	44	1	161	4	...	...	7	..	11		
Primary schools	115	612	162	16,929	5,208	(a) 23,084	3	61	30	2,080	384	(b) 2,658		
Total ...	148	724	164	17,239	5,351	23,626	10	61	30	2,102	384	2,587		
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.														
Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Law	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...		
Medical	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Normal and Training ...	121	...	...	2	1	124	3	...	...	5	...	8		
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Technical and Industrial ...	11	...	...	12	3	26	1	...	...	9	2	12		
Commercial	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Agricultural	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Reformatory	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Schools for defectives ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Schools for adults	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other schools	3	1	1	100	142	247	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Total ...	142	2	1	119	152	416	4	...	...	16	2	22		
Total for recognised institutions	296	726	165	17,362	5,504	24,053	15	61	30	2,118	386	2,610		
Un-recognised institutions ...	...	...	...	...	1,733	(c) 1,733	...	...	...	...	29	(d) 29		
Grand Total, all institutions ...	296	726	165	17,362	7,237	25,786	15	61	30	2,118	415	2,639		

(a) Includes 687 night schools.

(b) Includes 1 night school.

(c) Includes night schools.

(d) Includ 1 night school.

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING									
In Recognised Institutions. University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	1,102	899	540	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	293	271	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	37	36	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges ..	163	163	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,616	1,368	723	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High schools	6,674	5,231	862	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle schools ... English ...	968	763	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	185	144	7	9,557	6,429	648	158	109	...
„ Primary schools	5,454	3,617	...	30,902	21,819	23	8,099	5,630	...
Total	13,481	9,755	1,015	40,459	28,248	671	8,257	5,739	...
In Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Law „	75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Medical „	421	407	245	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training schools ...	2,202	2,097	2,182	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Engineering schools	159	157	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial schools ...	686	341	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural schools	29	25	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Reformatory schools	339	327	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults	...	...	...	18	17	...	...	...	...
„ Other schools	488	329	231	60	61	...	13	11	...
Total	4,409	3,733	3,140	78	78	...	12	11	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	19,505	14,856	4,878	40,537	28,326	671	8,269	5,750	...
In unrecognised institutions	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain Total institutions	19,505	14,856	4,878	40,537	28,336	671	8,269	5,750	...

TABLE II-A—(MALES).

for males in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1922-23.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.							
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 17.	REMARKS.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
945	804	362	...	...	...	(a) 2,047	1,703	902	...	(a) Includes 25 scholars at the Ravenshaw College reading Law.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 293	271	84	...	(b) Excludes 62 scholars reading for M. A. or M. Sc. in Patna College.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	36	34	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	35	8	34	29	1	257	225	74	...	
985	839	370	34	28	1	2,634	2,235	1,094	...	
13,349	9,685	1,749	7,337	5,287	307	27,560	20,203	3,008	7	
16,121	11,894	2,140	4,187	3,066	825	21,276	15,723	3,111	53	
3,378	2,579	412	65	65	...	13,363	9,326	967	30	
507,991	392,678	1,449	111,564	89,215	...	(c) 661,840	512,859	1,473	41,067	(c) Includes 14,175 pupils in night schools.
538,669	416,736	5,750	123,173	97,633	1,222	724,039	558,111	6,558	41,157	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	75	60	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	421	407	245	1	
39	41	31	3	10	3	2,244	2,139	2,216	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	159	157	103	...	
597	392	128	80	66	...	1,373	799	140	4	
185	130	...	127	70	...	293	200	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25	29	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	339	327	339	...	
63	52	43	...	...	...	63	52	43	...	
...	...	...	60	35	...	78	52	...	22	
2,949	2,262	105	4,058	3,146	298	7,507	5,809	634	1	
3,813	2,877	306	4,328	3,327	301	12,640	10,026	3,747	28	
543,467	420,453	6,426	127,536	100,988	1,524	736,313	570,372	13,399	41,185	
...	...	...	39,377	...	32	39,377 (d)	...	32	597	(d) Includes 166 pupils in night schools.
543,467	420,453	6,426	166,913	100,988	1,556	776,690	570,372	13,431	41,772	

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING									
In Recognised Institutions.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges ...	10	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High schools	392	212	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle schools ... English ...	140	94	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	392	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary schools	107	103	2	2,105	1,460	...	1,171	777	...
Total ...	991	701	63	2,105	1,460	...	1,171	777	...
„ Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training schools... ...	41	41	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial schools ...	8	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	49	48	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	1,050	759	109	2,105	1,460	...	1,171	777	...
In unrecognised institutions	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all institutions ...	1,050	759	109	2,105	1,460	...	1,171	777	...

TABLE II-B.—(FEMALES).

for females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1922-23.

Aided.			Unaided.							
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males, included in column 17.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	4	...	
425	338	139	...	...	...	717	550	184	10	
1,229	902	295	...	...	...	1,369	996	311	64	
1,186	1,032	734	...	...	...	1,578 (a)	1,324	734	84	(a) Includes 20 pupils in a night school.
48,879	38,137	1,136	7,871	6,325	49	60,193	46,802	1,187	1,775	
51,719	40,409	2,304	7,871	6,325	49	63,857	49,872	2,416	1,903	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
91	83	78	...	...	...	132	127	117	...	
403	338	79	38	36	...	449	379	82	...	
75	64	...	...	...	...	75	64	...	...	
200	171	133	...	...	...	200	171	133	79	
769	657	290	38	36	...	856	741	332	79	
52,488	41,066	2,594	7,909	6,361	49	64,723	50,423	2,752	1,982	
...	...	...	613	...	...	(b) 613	...	...	8	(b) Includes 10 pupils in a night school.
52,488	41,066	2,594	8,522	6,361	49	65,336	50,423	2,752	1,990	

GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Expenditure on education for males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1922-23.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 3,78,048 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

* Miscellaneous includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
Scholarships or stipends	1,78,227
Hostel charges (recurring)	2,12,316
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	2,56,943

	Government Institution.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.	
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Forest.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,269	...
Arts Colleges	4,53,220	...	...	93,961	367	5,47,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,519	...
Professional Colleges ... { Law	...	...	...	26,294	...	26,294	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
{ Education ...	54,010	...	...	...	...	54,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	26,545	...	...	14,021	...	40,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...
Total ...	5,33,775	...	...	1,34,176	367	6,68,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,388	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High schools		3,27,939	...	...	1,85,151	2,583	5,15,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,605	...
Middle schools	English	37,939	...	...	7,643	67	45,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,(0,034	...
	Vernacular	3,800	...	...	210	...	4,619	...	1,48,907	3,064	24,599	516	1,77,086	...	24,555
Primary schools	... ...	71,639	...	...	2,614	17	74,270	259	2,08,740	54,582	42,873	15,305	3,21,789	56,385	13,70,489
Total	...	4,41,336	...	...	1,96,418	2,667	6,40,411	289	3,57,647	57,646	67,472	15,821	4,98,875	3,94,024	13,95,043

Special Schools.

Art schools	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	... ...	...	...	..	...	5,433	...	5,432	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	... ...	...	1,13,720	...	...	16,128	1,915	1,31,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	...	...	3,21,176	...	...	6,688	295	3,28,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering schools	... ...	...	75,825	...	...	12,390	1,195	89,410	...	...	...	...	...	6,044	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	..	56,880	1,336	...	1,700	26,105	85,921	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Commercial schools	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,717	4,585
Agricultural schools	... ...	...	32,784	...	...	1,388	...	33,972	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...
Reformatory school	... —	...	1,09,615	...	...	...	7,044	1,16,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	...	2,079	75
Other schools	... ...	...	47,859	...	...	...	2,853	50,743	...	840	228	...	...	23,907	...
													1,068		...
Total	..	7,57,089	1,336	...	43,704	39,307	8,42,036	...	1,092	225	...	...	1,320	75,747	4,660
Grand Total	...	17,32,790	1,336	...	3,74,298	42,341	21,50,765	289	3,58,739	57,874	67,472	15,821	5,00,195	6,60,159	13,99,703

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concl'd.*

	Total expenditure from					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	1,07,893	...	...	...	...	1,07,893
Inspection	7,17,746	420	600	...	744	7,19,510
Buildings, furniture and apparatus ...	5,77,145 (a)	1,81,095	15,679	3,906	1,53,518	9,32,343
Miscellaneous	3,45,990	1,39,761	2,194	85,671	83,570	6,47,486
Total ...	17,43,773	3,12,176	18,773	89,577	2,37,832	24,07,131

	Aided Institutions.				Recognised un-aided Institutions.		
	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	...	99,807	18,632	2,00,708	...	...	...
Arts Colleges	...	60,302	18,505	1,80,286	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	...	2,348	1,316	19,763	1,475	8,412	9,887
Total ...	...	1,62,457	38,453	3,01,757	1,475	8,412	9,887

	Total expenditure from					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Universities	82,269	...	...	99,807	18,632	2,00,708
Arts Colleges	5,54,739	...	...	1,54,123	18,372	7,27,734
Professional Colleges ... Law ...	...	...	...	26,294	...	26,294
Professional Colleges ... Education ...	54,010	...	...	...	...	54,010
Intermediate Colleges	33,145	...	...	17,844	10,227	61,216
Total ...	7,24,163	...	...	2,98,068	47,731	10,69,962

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

GENERAL.

High schools	50	3,09,437	1,07,489	5,54,561	1,63,927	95,283	2,59,210	4,65,544	...	50	6,58,815	2,05,335	13,29,744
Middle schools ... English ...	370	1,80,089	1,00,462	4,80,046	28,050	53,671	81,721	2,37,973	...	370	2,15,773	1,54,200	6,06,316
Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	2,106	11,444	7,142	45,247	...	702	702	3,809	1,73,462	5,170	36,753	8,360	2,27,554
Primary schools	62,033	6,94,880	5,32,096	27,15,932	1,89,015	1,01,388	2,90,403	1,28,813	15,79,228	1,16,665	9,29,382	6,48,606	34,02,394
Total ...	64,559	11,95,841	7,47,189	37,96,686	3,80,992	2,51,044	6,32,036	8,35,639	17,52,690	1,23,255	18,40,723	10,16,701	55,68,008

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,432	...	5,432
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,720	...	...	16,126	1,915	1,31,761
Normal and Training schools	...	...	2,278	8,322	...	576	576	3,27,220	...	...	6,668	3,149	3,37,037
Engineering schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,825	...	...	12,390	1,195	89,410
Technical and Industrial schools	109	4,507	1,21,561	1,72,479	...	350	350	98,597	5,021	109	6,207	1,47,916	2,59,750
Commercial schools	...	6,313	1,300	9,718	4,789	274	5,057	2,190	...	...	11,096	1,574	14,770
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,584	...	...	1,388	...	33,972
Reformatory school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,615	...	...	...	1,044	1,10,659
Schools for Defectives	60	...	6,434	8,648	...	...	...	2,079	75	60	...	6,434	8,648
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	46	252	298	...	252	...	46	252	550
Other schools	1,010	1,443	32,005	58,265	801	81,265	82,066	71,696	840	1,238	2,244	1,16,123	1,92,141
Total ...	1,179	12,263	1,63,578	2,57,427	5,030	82,717	88,347	8,33,436	7,088	1,407	61,597	2,85,602	11,89,130
Grand Total ...	65,788	13,70,521	9,49,699	44,45,870	3,88,097	3,42,173	7,30,270	41,42,011	20,71,954	1,42,435	22,89,965	15,87,868	1,02,34,331

(a) Includes Rs. 450 paid to unaided schools from Government Funds.

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GENERAL TABLE III-B.

Expenditure on education for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1922-23.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 55,396 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

* Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
Scholarships or stipends	11,007
Hostel charges (recurring)	33,635
Contingencies and miscellaneous	9,448

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.							
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
Professional Colleges.														
Medicine	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	5,117	...	...	324	...	5,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,117	...	...	324	...	5,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
GENERAL.															
High schools	...	44,298	...	...	4,417	...	48,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,611	...
Middle schools ... English ...	...	13,885	...	...	...	...	13,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,337	...
Middle schools ... Vernacular	...	7,577	...	...	...	...	7,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,172	...
Primary schools	...	4,224	...	...	...	...	4,224	30	27,699	17,452	223	431	45,835	27,118	1,90,184
Total	...	69,984	...	...	4,417	...	74,401	30	27,699	17,452	223	431	45,835	74,238	1,90,184
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.															
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and training schools ...	...	35,941	...	...	...	1,496	37,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,074	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	1,980	...	...	...	...	1,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,350	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...
Total	...	37,921	...	...	...	1,496	39,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,444	...
Grand Total for females	...	1,13,022	...	...	4,741	1,496	1,19,259	30	27,699	17,452	223	431	45,835	89,682	1,90,184
Grand Total for males	...	17,32,790	1,336	...	3,74,298	42,341	21,50,765	289	3,58,739	57,874	67,472	15,831	5,00,195	6,60,159	13,90,703
Grand Total for all	...	18,45,812	1,336	...	3,79,039	43,837	22,70,024	319	3,86,438	75,326	67,695	16,252	5,46,030	7,49,841	15,80,887

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*concld.*

	Aided institutions.				Recognised unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges													
Professional Colleges.													
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,117	...	...	324	...	5,441
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,117	...	...	324	...	5,441
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,025	...	...	...	...	40,025
Buildings, furniture and apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,718	5,926	1,564	...	30,408	1,08,616
Miscellaneous*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,486	15,591	905	1,475	17,633	54,090
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,329	21,517	2,469	1,475	48,041	2,11,731

SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
GENERAL.													
High schools	...	1,415	4,386	17,412	...	...	...	55,909	...	...	5,832	4,386	66,127
Middle schools ... English ...	...	25,836	35,699	86,872	...	...	...	39,222	...	...	25,836	35,699	1,00,757
Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	...	395	20,342	30,909	...	...	...	17,749	...	...	395	20,312	38,486
Primary schools	22,342	15,158	56,700	3,11,502	1,202	15,043	16,245	31,373	2,17,883	39,794	16,583	72,174	3,77,806
Total ...	22,342	42,804	1,17,127	4,43,695	1,202	15,043	16,245	1,44,252	2,17,883	39,794	48,646	1,32,601	5,83,176
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.													
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	...	139	6,042	17,255	...	...	...	47,015	...	...	139	7,538	54,692
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	5,275	8,625	...	644	644	5,230	...	...	...	5,919	11,349
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	1,950	2,670	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	1,950	2,670
Total ...	...	139	13,267	28,850	...	644	644	53,365	...	...	139	15,407	68,911
Grand Total for females ..	22,342	42,943	1,30,394	4,75,545	1,202	15,687	16,889	3,40,963	2,39,400	42,263	50,584	1,90,049	8,69,259
Grand Total for males ...	65,788	13,70,521	9,49,699	44,45,870	3,68,097	3,42,173	7,30,270	41,43,011	20,71,954	1,42,435	22,89,965	15,87,866	1,02,34,231
Grand Total for all ...	88,130	14,13,464	10,80,093	49,21,415	3,69,299	3,57,860	7,47,159	(a) 44,83,074	(b) 23,11,354	(c) 1,84,698	23,40,549	17,83,915	1,11,03,490

(a) Includes Rs. 72,566 paid by Bengal Government and Rs. 4,903 by the Government of Assam to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh and also Rs. 840 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 60 by the Government of Assam as stipends to the students at Sabour Agricultural College.

(b) Includes Rs. 12,72,472 from Government funds and Rs. 1,128 paid by the District Boards of Bengal.

(c) Includes Rs. 96,897 from Government funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A—(MALES).

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the general education of males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1922-23.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Depressed classes.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population ...	6,020	122,387	13,010,758	1,062,017	1,802,720	324	47	861	1,757,832	16,763,866
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
CLASSES.										
Primary I	246	7,602	265,722	10,611	44,108	15	...	54	22,686	351,194
Do. II	68	3,365	118,133	2,875	14,491	2	...	26	5,675	144,630
Do. III	53	2,567	73,760	1,037	8,876	...	...	28	3,137	89,458
Do. IV	42	1,976	57,702	524	5,545	1	...	20	2,144	69,025
Do. V	31	1,012	18,202	158	1,329	...	1	14	909	21,746
Do. VI	29	813	13,755	95	953	...	...	13	523	16,181
Middle VII	24	498	7,532	57	692	...	...	2	280	9,084
Do. VIII	12	387	6,391	33	682	...	1	5	204	7,715
High IX	12	196	4,043	1	613	..	2	1	52	4,020
Do. X	...	175	3,388	...	457	...	1	1	40	4,030
Do. XI	...	121	2,958	...	479	...	...	...	21	3,579
Do. XII	1	80	2,898	...	455	...	...	...	13	3,447
Total ...	514	18,852	574,062	15,391	78,740	18	5	164	35,693	734,089
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Intermediate classes { 1st year	...	22	629	...	108	...	...	...	2	761
Intermediate classes { 2nd year	...	16	585	...	136	...	...	...	1	738
Degree classes ... { 3rd year	...	4	265	...	52	..	...	...	...	321
Degree classes ... { 4th year	1	10	280	...	60	...	...	...	...	351
Post graduate classes. { 5th year	...	...	61	...	12	...	...	...	1	74
Post graduate classes. { 6th year	...	2	30	...	7	...	...	...	...	43
Post graduate classes. { 7th year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1	54	1,870	...	375	...	...	...	4	2,304
Number of scholars in recognised institutions.	515	18,906	576,532	15,391	79,115	18	5	164	35,697	723,343
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	20	101	29,603	130	2,351	...	3	59	210	32,477
Grand Total ...	535	19,007	606,135	15,521	88,366	18	8	223	35,907	755,720

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—(FEMALES).

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—(FEMALES).

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the general education of females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1922-23.

Race or creed.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
				Higher castes.	Depressed classes.							
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total population		4,417	121,305	12,281,311	1,139,039	1,887,493	181	38	614	1,800,056	17,238,323	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
	Classes.											
Primary	I	315	2,065	37,045	492	9,673	2	...	12	442	40,046	
Do.	II	84	880	7,483	153	2,737	1	...	6	56	11,408	
Do.	III	82	696	3,703	52	1,174	...	...	4	29	5,830	
Do.	IV	66	623	2,620	20	567	...	1	2	14	3,939	
Do.	V	50	418	494	4	20	...	...	...	2	898	
Do.	VI	27	357	202	2	16	...	...	...	...	604	
Middle	VII	16	166	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	226	
Do.	VIII	9	152	50	...	2	...	...	...	...	213	
High	IX	3	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
Do.	X	...	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	

Do.				XI	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Do.				XII	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
			Total	..	652	5,410	42,291	724	14,200	3	1	24	543	63,857
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Intermediate classes	...	1st year		...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
		2nd year		...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Degree classes	...	3rd year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4th year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post graduate classes	...	5th year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7th year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of scholars in recognised institutions				...	652	5,417	42,294	724	14,209	3	1	24	543	63,867
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions				...	...	...	405	...	194	...	...	...	14	613
			GRAND TOTAL	...	652	5,417	42,699	724	14,403	3	1	24	557	64,480

GENERAL TABLE V-A.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of males in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1922-23.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Depressed classes.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOLS.										
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	61	...	14	...	...	...	...	75
Medical schools	..	18	371	...	71	...	...	1	...	421
Normal and Training schools	...	88	1,718	10	313	...	..	...	115	2,244
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	3	155	...	30	...	...	..	1	189
Technical and Industrial schools ...	80	317	818	14	111	...	8	...	25	1,373
Commercial schools	4	2	234	...	52	...	...	...	...	292
Agricultural schools	1	2	21	...	5	...	...	...	...	29
Reformatory school	...	7	195	7	122	...	...	...	18	339
Schools for Defectives	...	50	9	...	1	1	...	...	2	63
Schools for Adults	...	...	27	...	51	...	...	...	...	78
Other schools	...	...	6,684	...	853	...	...	...	...	7,537
Total	85	487	10,343	31	1,023	1	8	1	161	12,040
COLLEGES.										
Law	...	...	219	...	74	...	...	...	...	293
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	33	...	4	...	...	...	...	37
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	252	...	78	...	...	...	...	330
Grand Total ...	85	487	10,105	31	1,101	1	8	1	161	12,070

GENERAL TABLE V-B.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1922-23.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Depressed classes.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOLS.										
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	...	91	29	...	12	...	...	...	...	132
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	435	5	...	7	...	...	...	2	449
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	75
Reformatory school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Total ...	...	799	34	...	19	...	...	...	4	856
COLLEGES.										
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	799	34	...	19	...	...	...	4	856

GENERAL TABLE VI.

Teachers (men and women) in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1922-23.

Class of institutions.	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.	Remarks.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.					
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate matric. or school final	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Primary Schools—													
Government ...	...	...	283	46	1	...	...	5	30	310	35	345	
District Board and Municipal	...	1	919	319	10	...	...	18	623	1,258	641	1,899	
Aided	...	7	4,849	3,712	282	...	...	45	14,055	8,850	14,100	22,950	
Unaided	...	1	259	101	18	...	...	3	5,254	469	5,257	5,726	
Total ...	...	9	6,290	4,208	320	...	...	71	19,962	10,887	20,033	30,920	
Middle Schools—													
Government ...	3	7	63	3	...	2	2	4	12	76	20	96	
District Board and Municipal.	...	2	461	20	3	...	...	13	82	486	95	581	
Aided	3	24	641	60	1	5	25	75	576	729	681	1,410	
Unaided	...	4	109	13	1	...	4	5	138	127	147	274	
Total ...	6	37	1,274	96	5	7	31	97	808	1,418	943	2,361	
High Schools—													
Government ...	76	52	90	...	...	41	49	24	119	218	233	451	
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided	28	28	138	14	...	12	195	36	424	209	667	876	
Unaided	3	7	50	...	...	1	105	...	297	60	403	463	
Total ...	107	87	278	14	...	54	349	60	840	486	1,303	1,789	
Grand Total ...	113	133	7,842	4,378	325	61	380	328	21,610	12,791	22,279	35,070	

GENERAL TABLE VII.

European Education, 1922–23.

Total European population.			Percentage to European population of those at school.		
Males—5,978	Females—4,387	Total—10,365	Males—9·5	Females—14·2	Total—11·6

	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Teachers. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Expenditure from—Government funds.	Expenditure from—Board funds.	Expenditure from—Fees.	Expenditure from—Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle ...	1	227	193	...	8	3	12,443	...	30,418	...	42,864
Primary ...	6	292	219	126	11	6	5,978	...	9,992	17,406	33,376
Total ...	7	519	412	126	19	9	18,424	...	40,410	17,406	76,240
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
Middle ...	3	315	152	53	22	7	10,001	...	21,695	8,807	40,503
Primary ...	9	361	289	123	16	11	11,222	...	9,758	15,187	36,167
Total ...	12	676	441	176	38	18	21,283	...	31,453	23,994	76,730
Grand total for institutions.	19	1,195	853	302	57	27	39,707	...	71,863	41,400	1,52,970

Expenditure on buildings

By the Public Works Department—Nil.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
Scholarships or stipends	11,027
Hostel charges ...	76,030
Contingencies and miscellaneous.	4,067
Total ...	92,024

Inspection	1,675	...	...	...	1,675
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	14,718	...	...	8,394	23,112
Miscellaneous ...	41,339	..	20,837	20,848	93,024
Total ...	57,732	.	20,837	38,242	1,18,811
Grand Total ...	97,439	...	92,700	79,642	2,69,781

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1922-23.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	30	8	38	20	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc.	9	...	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours)	62	...	62	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours)	9	...	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass)	291	7	298	153	3	156	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass)	42	...	42	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Bachelor of law	100	...	100	64	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Medicine... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION												
B. Ed.	21	1	22	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. T.	17	2	19	14	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	640	8	648	243	3	246	5	1	6	3	...	3
Intermediate in Science ...	213	...	213	103	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(*a*) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.—												
Matriculation	2,459	97	2,556	1,217	55	1,272	8	2	10	5	1	6
School Final or School Leaving.	816	...	816	183	...	183	3	...	3	3	...	3
European High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior ...	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.—												
Cambridge Junior ...	9	...	9	5	...	5	2	...	2	2	...	2
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-vernacular Middle...	5,781	...	5,781	5,003	...	5,003	102	...	102	69	...	69
Vernacular Middle ...	997	42	11,039	803	21	824	41	15	56	29	10	39

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concld.*

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(c) On completion of primary Course.—												
Upper Primary ...	13,381	...	13,381	10,725	...	10,735	526	...	526	387	..	387
Lower Primary ...	43,901	..	43,901	30,844	...	30,844	2,778	...	2,778	1,963	...	1,963
(d) On completion of Vocational Course.—												
For Teacher's Certificates .	57	...	57	56	...	56	..	..	...	...	...	...
From a first grade Training School.	100	90	190	82	26	108	...	...	...	...	..	...
From an Elementary Training School.	1,710	323	2,033	1,320	127	1,447	73	...	73	58	...	58
At Art schools .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
At Law schools ...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	.	...	...	..
At Medical schools ...	53	13	66	28	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering schools — Upper subordinate.	15	...	15	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering schools — Lower subordinate.	27	...	27	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering schools — Survey Final...	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	69	...	69	63	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Commercial schools ...	180	...	180	110	..	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools ..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
At other schools	10	..	10	7	...	7	6	...	6	5	.	5

B. & O. G. P. (D. P. I) No. 28—600—13-9-1923—M. M. G. and others.

No. 2839-E.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION).

RESOLUTION.

Dated Patna, the 8th October 1923.

READ—

Report on the progress of education for the year 1922-23.

Last year in reviewing the progress of education in the five years ending 1921-22, Government were compelled to record a marked decrease in the numbers receiving education of all grades, along with a substantial increase in the expenditure from public funds. The main causes of this unfortunate result were the great increase in the cost of living, the non-co-operation movement, and the influenza epidemic, while the enforced raising of fees contributed to the general depression. The year 1922-23 saw a marked fall in prices, the wane of the non-co-operation movement and an improvement in the public health, with the result that the Director of Public Instruction is able to report a rise of 33,664 in the number of pupils in all classes of institutions. The number has still not reached the previous maximum, but Government trust that 1922-23 will prove the turn of the tide.

2. *Inspection and control.*—There was no change of importance in the educational services. Six posts were added to the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, and eleven to the junior service, mainly in order to provide for increased facilities in teaching at Government colleges. An interesting innovation was the creation of a special scale with an initial pay of Rs. 350 per month for members of the former service with distinguished European qualifications in place of the ordinary lower scale, which begins on Rs. 250. Members of the Subordinate Educational Service, whether temporary or permanent, show a disposition after a year or two's experience

in teaching to go abroad to seek further qualifications. In this way two or three have already returned after securing academic distinctions in Great Britain, largely at their own expense. The new scale is intended to reward such enterprise with a higher initial pay in the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service. Government welcome this means of raising the standard of instruction in their colleges, and are prepared to facilitate sojourn abroad for this purpose, so far as is consistent with the exigencies of the public service.

3. *The University.*—The future of the university continues uncertain. The failure to obtain assistance from central revenues for the construction of buildings on a new site outside Patna made further progress for the time being impossible. In the hope of solving the problem at less expense, Mr. Jackson was asked to prepare, in consultation with the Director, an alternative scheme for developing the teaching of arts and science in the vicinity of Patna college. His report was received towards the close of the year, and after publication was referred to a special committee for consideration. The report of this committee has recently been published and orders will be passed on it separately. A decision in favour of one site or the other is becoming of urgent importance. Every year the demand for science teaching increases, a tendency which Government are anxious to encourage, but there is no further accommodation at Patna, and it is impossible to spend more money on laboratories until it is finally decided whether the university is to migrate outside the town or not.

4. *Arts colleges.*—All the arts colleges for males report an increase in numbers, the total gain being 219. M. A. classes in English were opened at the Ravenshaw College; Patna College was affiliated to the honours standard in philosophy, and the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College in history, while at Cuttack B.Sc. classes in botany were started and the chemistry and physics staff strengthened. The facilities for higher education in Orissa were thus much improved, but this was largely owing to local endowments. The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj has promised a lakh to enable the Ravenshaw College to be fitted with electricity and to be equipped for honours work in science; an excellent library has been built with a donation of half a lakh given by Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo of Kanika, while a trust fund of Government securities of the face value of the same amount in aid of post graduate teaching has been created by the Maharani Sahiba Lady Parbati Devi of Sonpur State. In the

Bhagalpur Division a further donation of Rs. 25,000 from Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh and the late Raja Bahadur Kalanand Singh of Banaili to enable electricity to be installed at the Tej Narayan Jubilee College has also to be recorded, and Government have recently agreed to the affiliation of this college to the B. Sc. stage as the result of another contribution of Rs. 7,000 from Kumar Ramanand Singh of Banaili. These donations and endowments set an example which Government would fain see copied. In view of the urgent claims of primary education, sanitation and medical relief, Government cannot find large sums to affiliate the external colleges in various subjects, unless local liberality will bear at least part of the cost. The great advances which have been made in Europe and America in higher teaching and research are almost wholly due to private endowments, and unless the wealthy members of the community of Bihar and Orissa will come forward in increasing numbers with endowments and bequests, this province can never afford to provide the facilities which are so much desired.

5. *Secondary schools.*—The committee on primary and secondary education continued its sittings for most of the year, and its report—published in February, 1923, is now under consideration. As separate orders on its various recommendations will shortly be issued, it is unnecessary to deal with the matters covered by them. The number of all three classes of secondary schools increased, and there was a rise of nearly 7,000 in the pupils receiving instruction. The most important change to be recorded was the formation of the Board of Secondary Education, which, in accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, was given large powers of control over secondary schools. Government regret to observe how very few candidates offer any but literary subjects for the school-leaving examination. This is partly due to the lack of facilities for instruction, but it is clear that even those classes which exist are little patronised. In view of the great out-cry for vocational education this neglect is difficult to understand. New classes for elementary science, manual training, drawing, etc., are now being added to various Government high schools, and it is hoped that greater use will be made of them.

6. *Primary education.*—For the first time since 1919-20 the Director is able to record an increase in the number of primary schools and pupils reading in them. The history of primary education in Bihar and Orissa is a curious record of ups and downs. In 1918-19, after the influenza epidemic, there was a decrease of 16,459 pupils, while next year, with more normal

conditions, there was a rise of over 20,000. But in 1920-21 and 1921-22 numbers decreased again by 11,700 and 18,558, or 30,258 in all, and at the end of the quinquennium there was a nett loss of 16, 894. Now, in 1922-23 there is sudden increase of 33,815, and the previous record for attendance has been passed. The causes of these fluctuations have already been mentioned, but there is one significant fact which deserves record. Throughout the last six years the number of managed and aided schools (which are 77 per cent. of the total) and the pupils reading in them have shown relatively little variation, and at the end of the period the schools had increased by 3 per cent. The striking fluctuations have always taken place among unaided institutions. These form, as it were, the fringe of the educational advance, and are peculiarly sensitive to adverse conditions. High prices force those who engage *gurus* to retrench ; epidemics kill both teacher and school together, while political movements naturally affect the less stable elements. It is satisfactory to note, therefore, that the main flood is slowly but surely advancing, and it is clear that, the more funds available, the fewer the set backs will be and the more rapid the progress. This year five and a half lakhs were voted by the Legislative Council and have been distributed to local bodies for this purpose. This should mean an increase in the number of aided schools and in the number of schools with buildings, since district boards are now allowed to treat any stipendiary school as managed, if they so desire, and can then make a building grant to it. Further progress will depend entirely on finance, a factor which will be discussed in connection with the report of the Education Committee.

7. *Oriental studies.*—There was no outstanding event in Sanskrit education, but a board was constituted in August 1922 on the lines of the Sanskrit council to conduct the madrasa examinations and to recognise such madrasas as conform to its syllabus. The first president is Mr. Saiyid Nurul Huda, C.I.E., who made a further endowment in the cause of Muhammadan education for the establishment of a *tibbi* class at his madrasa. The total number of Muhammadan pupils rose from 98,896 to 104,500, and they now form 12·37 per cent. of the total number of those reading, although the community represents only 10·85 per cent. of the population.

8. *Female education.*—In contrast to the boys, the girls under instruction decreased by so large a number as 2,237, or over 2 per cent. For this no reason is given, and it is difficult to understand. The decrease took place among girls

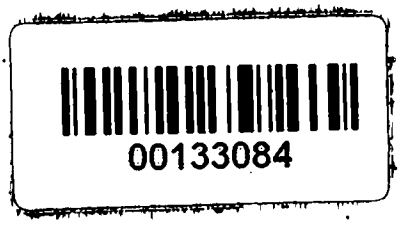
reading in boys' schools, since there was a rise in the number of girls' schools of all grades and of the pupils reading in them. There was, however, a small falling off in the numbers attending the intermediate classes at Cuttack and the eight training schools. Government trust that this set back will be only temporary.

9. Government have again to thank Mr. Fawcus, for the efficient administration of his department, and take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of Mr. Jackson's work as Vice-Chancellor. Patna University owes him a special debt for the good order into which he has brought its finances. Though the year has no striking achievements to record, it was characterised by encouraging indications of progress.

By order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Ministry of Education,

B. A. COLLINS,

Secretary to Government.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